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Tower Views

by Clearway

President's Plea Spreads World Grasp of New Hope But Justice Still at Scales

¶ **Japan Condemned**—Hot on the heels of President Roosevelt's elucidation of foreign policy—in which he aligned the United States with the moral forces striving toward world stability—comes action by the State Department in Washington condemning the Japanese invasion of China, and backing the League of Nations in its attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict. The statement issued by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, supports the League's action in condemning Japan for her actions in China, and echoes the accusation that Japan has violated the Nine-Power Treaty, designed to protect China's territorial integrity. It likewise charges Japan with having acted contrary to the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. • Thus the President's words gain added vigor, and the peace-seeking nations find new encouragement.

¶ **Reactions**—It is deemed likely that much of the world will read a more warlike impression into Mr. Roosevelt's speech and Mr. Hull's statement than present sentiment in the United States warrants. The press of the nation, as of the rest of the democratic world, is loud in praise of the bold pronouncements made in Chicago. There is general agreement that isolation is no longer possible, that the United States is in a position to take the moral lead in urging the world toward stability, and that economic and diplomatic measures are more likely to achieve this end than is war. But Americans generally refuse to consider the possibility of military action to support possible trade sanctions against aggressor nations.

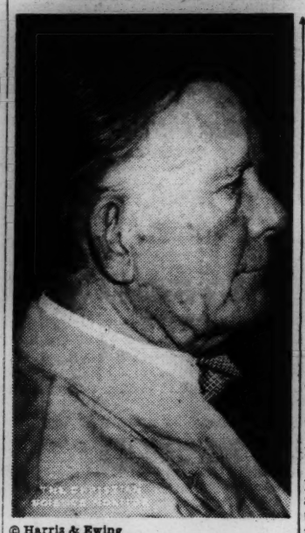
• **As quoted** in today's Intimate Message From Washington, one westerner seems to have humorously voiced the general attitude. "The West, gentlemen," said he, "will be ready to go to war this time just about the day the enemy takes Pittsburgh—and not before."

¶ **Gratification**—London, Paris, and Geneva banner-line the news of the Hull-Roosevelt pronouncements. Other capitals, such as Berlin and Rome, are less enthusiastic. Winston Churchill seems to voice British sentiment in regard to America's strengthened foreign policy. 'Tis an "enormous contribution to the consolidation of those forces in the world which stand for peace and freedom," he states, and then sounds a warning against exaggerated expectations, although he sees expressed in America the same ideals as those which British people uphold. Geneva takes new heart also. America's condemnation of treaty violations is interpreted among League delegates as an opportunity to end the wave of lawlessness set awash by the Manchurian episode. But Geneva's attitude, based on former experiences with unsupported sanctions, is materialistically concrete. • Sanctions, says Geneva, are only the first step; they should, if necessary, be followed by action, and this action should accompany full realization, once the die is cast, that there shall be no turning back in the face of opposition, either economic or military.

¶ **Morality**—The three leading dictatorial capitals deal cautiously with the subject. They have not yet decided how far America is ready to go. The Japanese militarists evidently believe in testing the elasticity of America's peace sentiment, for they strengthen their aggressive tactics and the press strikes a belligerent attitude. Rome awaits the dictator's reaction, its press, with stupendous disregard of Ethiopia and Spain, protesting that Italy is seeking peace. Berlin alone, of the dictatorial nations, reveals an ability to grasp the moral import which lies beyond the physical trend. Its press suggests that the President should initiate a "genuine investigation into causes, not merely symptoms, of present world chaos." • It speaks of international morality, and the necessity of working for justice in the world.

¶ **Unveiling**—Analysis of the several attitudes exposed by the lightning flash of this new peace move, reveals some impressive angles. Hardly a nation within the orbit of greatest political disturbance but suffers under some form of maladjustment impressive enough to place it on the defensive. Yet hardly a maladjustment but may be traced back to some original lapse of justice and morality on the part of the "victim" (and hardly a nation exists which is not, in some degree, in that category). The political world represents an open book which those who run may read. Its chapters, from the earliest dawn of history, reveal an inescapable formula: namely, that injustices breed injustices; intolerance manufactures intolerance; hatred, cupidity, revenge, retaliation produce their phenomena in kind, and these wrong elements continue through the ages, in a vast chemicalization, to destroy themselves and the groups which uphold them. • The inevitable, the ultimate conclusion is that no peace is possible save that which is based upon a strict observance of divine ethics.

Borah Explains Black Stand; Believed Justice If Klansman Had Cut Ties 'In Good Faith'



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Senator William E. Borah
Explains Stand in Black-Klan Issue

Senator Reveals Meaning of Aug. 17 Speech in Wire to Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, in a telegram replying to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor, cleared up today one phase of the Ku Klux Klan charges against Mr. Justice Black growing out of the Senate confirmation fight.

Senator Borah reveals frankly that he had the "impression" throughout the fight that Mr. Black might have once been a Klan member. But he was confident Mr. Black had long since dropped his Klan connection "in good faith and in heart and mind."

It was to emphasize the latter point that he made his now famous statement defending Mr. Black on the Senate floor. Senator Borah denies that this or any other statement he made could be "fairly" interpreted as a declaration that Mr. Black never had been a Klan member.

The Borah telegram, given below, answering an inquiry from the Monitor, clearly exonerates by implication Mr. Black from the widely heard rumor that he misinformed the Idaho Senator and thereby evoked the Aug. 17 statement.

Important Sidelight

In this and other respects the telegram is an important sidelight on a controversy that shook the nation, many of whose details still remain obscure.

The Monitor telegraphed the following query to Senator Borah:

"Growing out of Justice Black's talk, there seems to be general and genuine misunderstanding as to whether, in confirming the appointment, the Senate generally accepted the understanding that Justice Black had never been a member of the Klan. In the interests of accurate public knowledge, should appreciate your wiring Monitor collect, one, whether you understood that Justice Black had never been a member of the Klan, two, from what source that understanding was obtained, and three, whether that understanding generally accepted by the Senate."

Senator's Reply

Senator Borah's telegram in reply reads:

"Speaking for myself only, I acted on the belief, so far as the Klan matter was concerned, that Black was not at the time and for years had not been a member of the Klan. I had no facts relative to the question as to whether he had once been a member, but I had an impression that probably he had been but I felt certain if he had ever been he had long ceased to be. It has been asserted in some papers that I stated there was no evidence Black had ever been a member of the Klan. No statement I made can fairly bear that construction. In any event, I was controlled in my view that he was not and for years had not been a member of the Klan and I did not intend to do other than

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Mussolini's Reply To British Note Curtly Requested

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Two British steamers were captured off the northern Spanish coast by a Spanish insurgent trawler, the Admiralty said today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—In terms which while perfectly courteous can only be described as curt, France and Britain have taken steps in concert to request from Mussolini a reply "at the earliest possible moment" to a joint note presented just five days previously, proposing three-power conversations on Spain.

Never before in diplomatic history it is commented on here has a request for a reply followed so closely upon presentation of note in which no time limit was mentioned. Certainly the speed which France and Britain are so insistent today is in striking contrast to the tardiness with which previous attempts to solve the Spanish problem have proceded. Observers here who look for an explanation of this, find it in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech which came at precisely the right moment both to galvanize France and Britain into action and to make it embarrassing for Mussolini to procrastinate.

Under such circumstances more heed is given here to insistent rumors of a more swift Franco-British move to end non-intervention if Mussolini's reply is unsatisfactory, than would have been the case last week. Well informed persons are even saying that France intends to announce at the week end her intention to move an army to the French side of the Spanish frontier if Mussolini in-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Labor Warned It Must Exert Self-Discipline

Government Regulation Only Alternative, A. F. of L. Parley Is Told

Service Stressed

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7—Organized labor must do a better job of governing and disciplining itself, must reduce its strikes and disorders, or else government will step in and regulate it, is the view expressed by many labor leaders here at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Among those in closest touch with legislation at Washington and in state capitols the apprehension is greatest.

Voice to the counsels of self control was given before the convention by Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Interpreter of Labor

No other man in the country holds the unique interpretative post of this one-time professor who is doing much for the education of labor, for he is interpreting labor to the public and, when he feels that labor needs it, interprets the public to labor.

"Labor has come to maturity in American industrial life," Mr. Miller told the delegates. "With upwards of 7,500,000 organized into unions of all kinds, it has become an economic force of vast proportions. It has acquired a new position of power and responsibility to the community.

"It has built instruments of public power for which increasingly the public is demanding some type of public regulation.

"Labor may assert with great vigor that it does not believe in incorporation or in any type of legal regulation. It will cite, and cite effectively, the reasons why the movement of labor should not be incorporated.

Need for Self-Rule

"But this much is implicit in the present state of the public mind, that either labor must give such unmistakable evidence of its capability for self-regulation to discharge its public power to the public interest, or this rising tide of public demand for public regulation will not be stayed.

"Today labor has grown to power. As a result it is subject to the most searching gaze. Methods as well as aims are scrutinized with meticulous care.

"Today labor as an organization has ceased to be a private body and has become a public service charged with a public trust.

Public Servants

"As I observe the conduct of some leaders in some labor organizations it is quite apparent that they have not sensed this new public function which the trade union has been called upon to perform, nor have they realized that in this new situa-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Washington Debated For 9-Power Parley; U. S. Condemns Japan As Pact Violator; Supports League Action to Curb Conflict

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; International

The World Looks Away From War to Peace

Above—Japanese Troops on the March. Center, Left to Right—The Aga Khan, President of the Assembly of the League of Nations; President Roosevelt; Fumimaro Konoye, Japanese Premier. Below—League of Nations Building in Geneva

America Will Not Take Initiative in Call, Hull Indicates

State Department Moves Cautiously

Statement by Roosevelt Outlining Next Step Is Awaited

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Britain and France began today a preliminary exchange of views with the United States on convocation of a nine-power conference in an effort to curb the Sino-Japanese war, with the possibility that the conference will be held in Washington.

Officials would not say whether a flat request had been made to hold the nine-power parley in Washington, but they did point to suitability of the American capital which in 1922 was the scene of negotiation for the Nine-Power Treaty, guaranteeing territorial integrity of China.

There were indications that Washington had been asked whether, in its opinion, the nine power parley should be held there.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Having branded Japan a treaty-violator—to all intents and purposes an aggressor—the United States Government stands ready today to join in consultation with signatories of the Nine-Power Pact to determine the next step in the Far Eastern crisis.

At his press conference today Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said the expected invitation would be accepted if and when received. He indicated emphatically that the United States would not take the initiative in convoking the proposed consultations, and said he had no information on a report from London that the conference might be held in Washington. It was later indicated in official circles that the United States might oppose efforts to move the consultations here on the ground that this would create the impression that the United States was taking the initiative.

State Department comment indicated that the American Government is moving with extreme caution, despite its full support thrown to world condemnation of Japan as a treaty-violator. In some circles the continued emphasis on America's independent line of conduct and the unwillingness to take the initiative is raising the question of how much should be read into President Roosevelt's Chicago speech. Observers here generally refrain from passing judgment and will wait for some further statement from President Roosevelt, who returns to the capital tomorrow.

Explains U. S. Action

The machinery by which the League invitations will be issued apparently has not been worked out and Mr. Hull indicated he was uncertain from what source the invitation would come. He told the press that America's action in condemning Japan yesterday was taken simply as a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact.

Nevertheless, for the first time in the history of modern peace machinery, the United States has formally named the "treaty-violator" in an international conflict in such terms—however qualified legalistically—as will be interpreted by the average man as the naming of an aggressor, and now stands ready to throw its support to League efforts to curb that conflict.

The formal statement issued yesterday by the state department reviewed the far eastern crisis and ended with a specific and unequivocal condemnation of Japan.

The State Department's action followed only six hours after the condemnation of Japan by the assembly of the League of Nations and more emphatically than anything that has gone before illustrated the obvious timing of American action to give the maximum measure of support to world peace efforts.

Japan Is Condemned

"The Government of the United States," says the statement, "has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and is contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Aug. 27, 1928."

Observers took it for granted that the United States would accept immediately the prospective invitation to join the score of nations which are either signatories to, or which support, the nine-power treaty.

What Is Next Step?

Amidst the crumbling walls of America's isolation the dominant question heard today was, what will the United States do to implement its condemnation of Japan?

That Mr. Roosevelt's breath-taking Chicago address and the over-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan Ready to Join Conference; Blum to Visit U. S. on Co-operation

France Hails Policy of Roosevelt, With Hint of Real Action

Sees Same Ideals

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Former Premier Léon Blum will go to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt, probably to discuss war debts and general Franco-American co-operation, it was learned authoritatively today.

No date has been set.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 7—Voicing the French Government's gratitude to President Roosevelt for having in his Chicago speech "contributed decisive moral support to the efforts of Great Britain and France for European peace," Premier Camille Chautemps today declared at the American Club here that "any peace offensive, any initiative designed to strengthen the solidarity of pacific nations will always receive the fervent backing of France."

Mr. Roosevelt's speech, M. Chautemps continued, would surely have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

First Steps Taken Against Aggression

The following developments mark the strengthening international crusade to restrain aggression:

The U. S. State Department formally accused Japan of violating the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact, and aligned the United States with the League's condemnation of Japan.

Britain, France and the United States exchanged tentative views on the League's proposal for summoning a Nine-Power Conference; Washington was under discussion as the scene of the meeting.

Geneva received the strong State Department note condemning Japan with almost incredulous pleasure. Intensive debate over specific modes of action continued.

Japanese high officials predicted Japan would attend any Nine-Power Conference, expects no sanctions, would resist them if imposed, and will redouble military activity in China.

Former Secretary of State Stimson urged the United States to "concur" in any League action to restrain Japan.

Tokyo Opinion Inclines to Pushing War Moves to Quick Conclusion

Sanctions Barred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christia Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 7 — News of the American State Department's declaration that Japan has violated the Kellogg pact and the Nine Power treaty evoked expressions of surprised regret in Japanese official circles here today, although President Roosevelt's speech had indicated some positive step of this character.

Inquiry at various well-informed Japanese quarters reveals the following consensus:

Japan will take part in any conference called under the Nine Power treaty. Japan expects no sanctions, but will defy them if imposed.

The Japanese military effort in the Shanghai area will probably be redoubled in the near future.

May Intensify Troop Moves

There is general conviction here that the best reply to any foreign attempts at moral intervention in China's behalf will be a decisive victory over the Chinese troops in the theater of hostilities which figures most prominently in the world's news.

Apparently the military situation in Shanghai has developed to a point where the Chinese are so strongly entrenched that their dislodgement will cost considerable Japanese losses.

Hitherto Japanese military leaders have been unwilling to make this sacrifice, but the possibility that the action by the League of Nations and the United States may strengthen Chinese morale and increase the amount of military aid reaching China is likely to induce

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Intimate Message From Washington

Roosevelt's Stand Against Aggressors and Treaty-Breakers Takes Mr. Justice Black Off Front Page

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 7

What with electrifying developments at the Department of State and the seating of Mr. Justice Black, let alone the prospect of a special session, Washington correspondents cannot complain of dullness these days.

Observers here were surprised at the degree of enthusiasm evoked over Mr. Roosevelt's bold Chicago address. It was obviously the most important speech on foreign affairs he ever made, apparently conceived on quick notice, and it became the immediate business of methodical correspondents to appraise the country's reaction. First reports were strongly favorable. Even sharply hostile papers found words of praise.

But putting sanctions to work, of course, is another matter. The more cautious writers are waiting until the "returns" are in from the Midwest. The grim comment of an Iowa journalist might be recorded in this connection. It fell athwart an animated discussion of a group of eastern writers, like the very voice of the corn belt itself.

"The West, gentlemen," he said emphatically, "will be ready to go to war this time just about the day the enemy takes Pittsburgh—and not before."

Probably no one appreciates this instinctive American reaction (not confined to the Midwest) better than Mr. Roosevelt and this accounts for the emphasis on peace in his Chicago talk. But we might as well set down the long range forecast now that while large sections of the country look with an amused smile on New Deal jabs at the Supreme Court and even parlor pranks over the Constitution, they will drop their very milking stools at the first suspicion of warlike activity.

Action Possible Without War

The reasonable answer is, of course, that strong steps can be taken against aggressors, without war. But rightly or wrongly this traditional suspicion of "meddling with foreigners" persists, as indicated by an undercurrent of comment here. Perhaps it is salutary on the whole that an impetuous President like Mr. Roosevelt has a strong brake upon him, even though in its crudest form it is little more than an ignoble suspicion of all the outside world.

The timing of Mr. Roosevelt's speech has been favorably commented upon. It came just at the minute when the League of Nations was considering convocation of the signatories to the Nine-Power Pact. Another instance of timing must also be mentioned. On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Black was front page news over the country and the story of his seating led the display in the New York Times. On Wednesday Mr. Justice Black was on page 19 of the New York Times, and he got only half a column at that!

Whether planned or not, this must have been an agreeable by-product of the President's Chicago address and it would be only human if Mr. Roosevelt's virtuous words against aggressor states were winged with the happy thought of what he was doing to the Klan issue.

The subject of Mr. Justice Black is revived by the important telegram from Senator Borah replying to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor, printed in this paper today. In one connection at least it has seemed to us that Mr. Borah has been unfairly treated. He has been charged with inconsistency in the Black-Klan controversy because he first raised the technical charge that no vacancy existed on the court, then voted for Mr. Black's confirmation in the judiciary subcommittee and committee, then defended Mr. Black against pro-Klan charges on the Senate floor, and finally a few minutes later, voted against his confirmation. To outsiders this record seems like a jumble of incongruities. But to reporters keeping track of the affairs from day to day it represents a coherent enough path.

Borah Sees Flaws in Retirement Act

Mr. Borah in short favored Mr. Black as a justice, and said so, but he did not believe the law permitting Mr. Van Devanter to retire was complete. His attack, accordingly, was not against Mr. Black, but against what he regarded as the slip-shod Sumners Retirement Act, which Albert Levitt is now testing in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Borah likewise objected to sending Mr. Black's name to committee contrary to Senate custom and in the two committees he voted to get it back on the floor again as rapidly as possible. Once having done this, and making clear that he favored Mr. Black personally despite the Klan charges, he voted against confirmation on his original ground, that the Sumners Act was invalid.

Mr. Borah's telegram today shows that unlike Senators Wagner and Copeland he did not regard past membership in the Klan as a necessary barrier to court membership. In the words of Senator O'Mahoney, who certainly has no love for the Klan, he believes Mr. Black has "grown up."

Others will fervently hope so, too. And they may hopefully recall the petition signed by six distinguished jurists once upon a time, and sent to the Senate.

"The undersigned feel it their painful duty to say to you," it read, "that, in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character, and professional career of . . . , he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The six signers were William Howard Taft, Simeon E. Baldwin, Francis Rawle, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and Moorfield Story.

And the nominee? It was Louis D. Brandeis!

As we said before, we can now only hope for the best.

Whole Works at Gas Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOUDHURST, Eng.—A gas works run by the smallest staff of any in Great Britain is claimed by this Kent village of nearly 3000 people. For the Goudhurst gas works are run by just one man. Arthur Fisher is this modern Pooh-bah.

No unsightly gasometer is allowed to blot out the sky, for the gas works, founded nearly 70 years ago, are buried away just off the road and surrounded by old cottages and woods.

Mr. Fisher starts his day in an advisory capacity. He has to determine how much gas the works must produce to keep the village supplied for the next 24 hours. He finds this is generally about 15,000 cubic feet.

Switching over from the executive side in real earnest, Mr. Fisher then proceeds to his duties as coal-heaver and cokebreaker. He shovels several tons of coal into the great ovens. When the gas has been drawn off and stored, the coke is broken up, washed and put into sacks for delivery.

Mr. Fisher then turns delivery man. He takes the sacks of coke round to the villagers on a little hand cart. Some of his customers live a mile away.

No subsidiary company is necessary to deal with the by-product, for Mr. Fisher manages these too. He sells about 3000 gallons of tar during the year, much of which he delivers himself.

Upkeep and repair departments are also under the same direction. The little engine which drives the pump to circulate the gas to consumers has to be kept running night and day. If there is a break-down customers send the news to Mr. Fisher, who cycles down to repair the offending engine. His home is three miles away.

The maintenance of the apparatus lent to customers also comes under his supervision—if a stove is not working or a gas mantle has been broken, Mr. Fisher cycles at once to effect the repair.

In addition to upkeep of the garden at the back of the works, where he grows tomatoes, Mr. Fisher fills in his "spare" time with oiling and repairing the machinery, keeping the plant in working order, answering inquiries and cleaning the yard.

Saving Our Schools
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Soviet Executes Offenders Who Bother Shock-Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R.—Two "demonstration trials" in Leningrad courts indicate that Soviet authorities have decided to deal more severely with two groups of offenders who are interfering with Communist plans; first, with disgruntled industrial workers who obstruct or annoy "shock-workers"; second, with petty agricultural officials who disorganize collective farming.

The courts ordered 14 men and one woman to be shot. Eight of these were convicted of obstructing the so-called Stakhanoff (speed-up) movement in Leningrad factories; seven were convicted of disorganizing the work of collective farms in districts bordering Finland.

Since the Stakhanoff movement started in 1935, industrial "norms" have twice been raised, making it necessary for workers to increase their output in order to earn the same wages. The more backward workers resent having to work harder and blame the Stakhanovists.

The authorities, being determined to "overtake and surpass" industrial production in advanced countries, realize that this cannot be done without sharp increases in labor productivity. Admittedly, the Soviet average worker is far less productive than those of many other countries.

Harsher Measures Adopted

When the Stakhanoff movement first was introduced, it encountered widespread opposition not only from workers but from executives who doubted its wisdom. Opposition was promptly squelched by the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of workers and executives.

However, opposition was still latent, and broke out frequently in violence. Last summer the authorities decided to adopt harsher measures. The Leningrad executions are the first step in this direction.

The collective farm system also has failed to work well in many regions, due to a variety of causes. One of the most common causes is inefficiency or ill will among petty local officials who control collectivized peasants. When weather is favorable, most peasants manage to get along even under poor leadership. But in 1936 the weather was bad, and peasants in some districts lacked enough to eat.

The authorities were particularly concerned because many such districts adjoined the borders of Finland, the Baltic states and Poland, and occasional refugees carried tales of Soviet privation to those countries. In an effort to improve conditions, several groups of officials were put on trial, and given heavy prison sentences.

Planted Wrong Crops

For such offenses, too, a Leningrad court was the first to impose shooting. Seven agricultural officials—six men and a woman—were shot after they had confessed to organizing a "counter-revolutionary center," to ordering peasants to plant the wrong crops, to use sterile land without fertilizer, to break up their fields into small units so that large agricultural machinery was useless. The woman, who worked in a machine-tractor station, was convicted of leaving machines unrepaired, and of taking so much grain from the peasants as rent for the use of machines that they had none left.

The seven defendants confessed their guilt in open court. Their defense attorneys, who have no access to their clients under Soviet law before the trial, said that since their clients had confessed before the trial began, they could only agree with the prosecutor that they deserved execution, and appeal to the court for mercy.

Students of Soviet procedure anticipate that these trials will be duplicated in other parts of the country. The authorities are determined both to speed up industrial production and to improve the efficiency of the collective farming system. Prison sentences have not served to stop interference with "shock-workers" or to root out abuses of peasants by petty officials. It is therefore considered necessary to shoot flagrant offenders.

Virginians Build Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D. C., has reported 1113 new dwelling units were built in Virginia's urban areas in the first half of 1937.

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Oaths Versus Academic Freedom

Teachers in 21 states are required to swear allegiance to U. S. form of government—Free discussion and democracy in the schoolroom.

Saving Our Schools
Fourth of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-one states today require teachers to take oaths of allegiance to the American form of government before they can drill little Johnny in how to spell C-A-T, or little Johnny's older brother in what caused the World War.

These laws were enacted primarily at the insistence of some patriotic societies who consider the weeding out of the "un-American" public-school teacher as of key importance in preserving democracy.

The teacher, on the other hand, feels that academic freedom lies at the very roots of democracy. Teachers' oaths and other restrictions on the freedom of discussion, he holds, may become an entering wedge for dictatorship.

The spread of teachers' oaths, legislative investigations of radical teaching and dismissal of teachers for their political and economic beliefs in recent years have led many educators to wonder if educational liberty can any longer be taken for granted in the United States.

Symbol of Democracy

The little red schoolhouse has long stood as the symbol of American democracy, the place where children of all classes met on common ground to learn how to value and to use their heritage of freedom and responsibility. American schools are free from domination by church or state. American education is free, the gift of a democracy to train its children for citizenship. In fact, everyone has been so accustomed to thinking of freedom in conection with the schools that few persons questioned until just recently whether or not the teachers were free.

After the World War, many began to feel that the old order had failed—the old social structure and the old order of teaching. Teachers began to feel more widely that it was not enough to recount the details of existing systems. They sought to develop the questioning, explorative attitude in their students—the freedom to range over the current world of ideas in the quest for knowledge and instruction.

It was when this freedom of expression touched political doctrines that the tug of war began, with teachers and patriotic groups differing in their interpretation of what "freedom" really is.

Period of Stress

The same stress, which had been at work to make the teachers think twice about handing along unquestioningly the doctrines of past years, was influencing the citizenry. Those who did not like the changes of after-war years looked back longingly to the pleasant, comfortable attitudes of the past. Everything had been so happy in the old days; there could be nothing wrong with the old order. It was only these upsetting new ideas which seemed wrong.

So there was born a great wave of patriotism in which sections of the public, fearing the changes which had already taken place, set their faces grimly against more changes. The teachers demanded their freedom. The battle for intellectual freedom was on, a battle which has waged for several years, and which is an outstanding phase in American education today.

Some of the educators see the problem as extending beyond the confines of the schoolroom into the very roots of society, their own freedom bound up with the freedom of every citizen and the victory of intellectual freedom necessary if the cherished rights of individual liberty are to survive.

Dr. Howard K. Beale in a report on social studies for the American Historical Association defines the problem as "does society wish its schools to create satisfaction with the world as it is or a desire for a better social order? In short, should education tend to train citizens desirous and capable of maintaining the status quo and taking their predestined places in a static world, or should it produce men and women cognizant of the faults of the present world who are capable of helping mold a new society, wisely, moderately, intelligently, and of living usefully and retaining their balance and happiness in a constantly changing world?"

Some educators believe that suppression of economic freedom in the United States today is more common than is generally supposed. Only where there is a protesting victim does it come to public notice. A carry-over from world war hysteria, teachers' oaths have spread rapidly in recent years. They have been backed by chambers of commerce, by patriotic societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, by veterans' organizations such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and by the Hearst press.

Teachers have been supported in their opposition to such laws by organized labor, by such organizations as the National League of Women Voters and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. They have gone on record against laws of this type on the ground that they are inimical to the schools, violate the self-respect and integrity of the teaching profession and invade the fundamental liberties of any citizen.

Teachers especially object to being discriminated against as though they were the weaker members of the body politic and most apt to be taken in by the subtle arguments of the Republic's enemies.

"Red Rider"

Nation-wide attention has been directed recently to controversies over the Massachusetts oath law fought unsuccessfully by presidents of 16 colleges, and to the District of Columbia "red rider," described by educators as the first attempt of Congress to censor American education. The "red rider," so-called because it concerned Communism and "rode" through on the tail of a District of Columbia appropriation bill at the close of the 1935 session, remained on the statute books two years before Congress, repealing the law, decided that subjects to be taught in the Washington schools was the business of the local board of education.

Under the "red rider" payment of salary from public funds to "any person teaching or advocating communism" was prohibited. The law was construed so as to require teachers, every two weeks, before receiving their salaries to sign statements saying they had not "taught" communism. This was generally taken to mean that no mention of this political theory could be made at all.

Some youngsters developed ways of introducing the subject to the embarrassment of teachers, one of whom is said to have finally pasted a sheet of paper over the space occupied by Russia on the map.

After a storm of protest Congress repealed the act in May, 1937, giving heart to the teachers that the tide of restrictions had been stemmed.

Change in Legion

They also took hope from a change in the attitude of the American Legion. Although the veterans' organization in 1934 adopted a resolution calling on states to enact such laws, Frank Miles, representing the Legion at the 1936 convention of the National Education Association said he had been authorized by the national commander to state that while any American organization "should take the necessary legal steps to stop the teaching of subversive doctrines in American schoolrooms, if such teaching should exist, he believes the Legion would make a mistake if it advocated the teachers' oath bill."

But there still are many state laws, much pressure for fresh legislation, and many "unwritten laws," which lead the American Civil Liberties Union to declare that "it is hazardous in most communities for teachers to discuss in the classroom, and often outside, one or another of the subjects of communism, Soviet Russia, pacificism, trade unions, public ownership of industry, free trade, government regulation of industry, dishonest banking, civil liberties for radicals, racial equality, birth control, and sex hygiene."

Professional organizations have gone on record against oaths, a typical statement by the American Association of University Professors in December, 1936, saying that oaths are "futile in effecting the legitimate aims of such laws, that is, an understanding of and loyalty towards American ideals," that "these laws can easily be used as an instrument to promote intolerance, restrict our civil liberties and the freedom of teaching, and to accentuate propaganda against democratic ideals," and that "these laws cast an undeserved aspersion on the integrity and loyalty of the teaching profession."

Teacher as Citizen

A report of the association, at the same time, called attention to the fact that the requirements of the oaths do not relate specifically to classroom duties but to the teacher's action as a citizen. Since all citizens are required to obey the law of the land, the report declares that the oaths are superfluous and that they may be construed as a pledge to refrain from advocating any changes in government which would in effect bar teachers from taking a stand on a proposed prohibition amendment.

While teachers should not take advantage of their special opportunity to influence youth by carrying on propaganda in the classroom, the report continues, there is danger that such legitimate aim "may be confused with a program which would injuriously, and even absurdly, narrow the subject matter of study and devitalize the work of teachers of government and other social sciences in preparing pupils for the future intelligent exercise of their civic responsibilities."

In addition to oath laws the American Civil Liberties Union points out that "conventional instruction" in the United States Constitution is compulsory in 43 states, "meaningless, patriotic exercises" in 17, and flag-saluting ceremonies in 18. In 29 states there is a ban on teaching foreign languages to children earlier than the eighth grade.

Teaching Evolution Barred

Three states prohibit teaching evolution, 12 states make Bible reading compulsory in the schools and 24 permit it expressly or by construction, four states permit by law and 30 allow by practice the release of children from public schools during school hours for private religious instruction which the Civil Liberties Union declares to be "in violation of constitutional provisions for separation of church and state or again sectarian teaching in public schools."

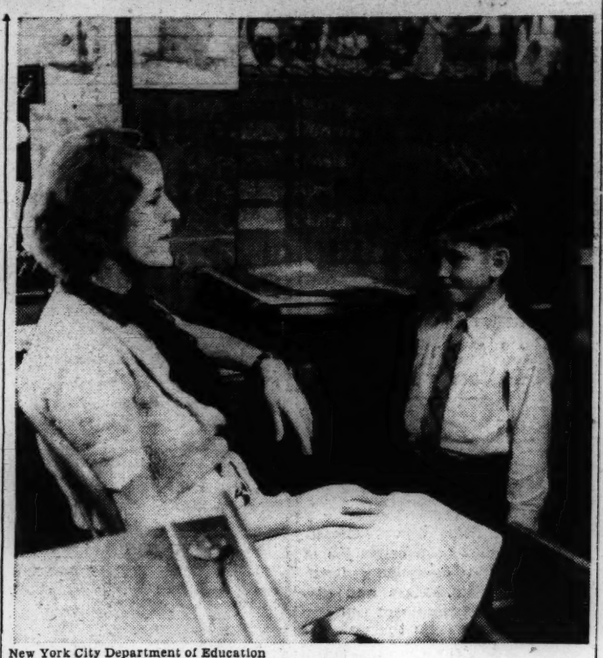
The union also is responsible for the statement that "history textbooks have been revised to make past history square with today's prejudices," a form of censorship which led James Harvey Robinson to say that "no publisher of textbooks for the schools would venture to permit a writer to give children the best and most authoritative knowledge that we have today."

Generally speaking, the profession holds the view of Alexander Guerry, president of the University of Chattanooga that "there is only one way to make a teacher trustworthy, and that is to believe in his trustworthiness, to place confidence in his character."

Codes of Ethics

Acting on this assumption, 41 state associations of teachers have built codes of ethics. The National Education Association, after five years of study, adopted in 1929 a code which sets up standards of behavior and relationship including the statement, "the schoolroom is not the proper theater for religious, political, or personal propaganda. The teacher should exercise his full rights as a citizen but he should avoid controversies which may tend to decrease his value as a teacher. The teacher should not permit his educational work to be used for partisan politics, personal gain, or selfish propaganda of any kind. In instructional, administrative and other relations with pupils the teacher should be impartial, just, and professional."

Tomorrow's Article Will Run in the News Pages



New York City Department of Education

Teacher and Pupil
Typical Schoolroom Scene in New York City

Drama of 'Harvest Skies' Presented at Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—A new vogue in planetarium presentations is introduced in "Harvest Skies," the October demonstration in the Franklin Institute's Fels Planetarium. Employing radio technique, brief dramatizations are blended with the astronomical lecture.

While the lecture-demonstration is dealing with the moon—its phases, markings, the unknown nature of its other side which is always away from the earth, and the reason for its prominence at harvest time—the voice of the lecturer ceases and music is heard in growing volume for a few moments. This is followed by a conversation between Galileo, famous Italian astronomer, and a student who ascents with him to an observatory atop his house, and views the moon for the first time through a telescope.

A vivid impression is given of the opposition to which Galileo was accustomed, and of the wonder produced in the minds of men by realiza ion that with his telescope they could peer farther into the universe.

Later, as the lecturer proceeds to describe the constellations with the aid of special projectors which throw upon the starry dome diagrams of the birds, fishes and legendary characters for which they are named, there is a second interlude. An Iroquis brave is telling an Indian boy the legend of the hunters who pursue the Great Bear across the sky until the leaves below turn red in outumn at the end of the hunt.

The third dramatization is an imaginative conception of the way in which the relation between tides and phases of the moon may have been discovered.

The recording of these dramatizations in the form of electrical transcription was carried out with the help of professional actors and facilities of radio station WCAU. Skeches were written by Paul Frailey in collaboration with James Stokely, director of the planetarium.

The idea of introducing dramatic interludes in the planetarium demonstrations—which are changed each month and are given twice daily, with extra schedules on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays—was a result of the marked success of the dramatic tableaus and effects used with the special demonstrations: "Skies of the First Christmas," "The Easter Story," and "How Will the World End?"

Methodist Union Plan Is Protested; 'Communism' Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7—A strong protest against the proposed union of the three branches of the Methodist church was voiced before the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Eastern conference of that denomination here today.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford S. Kidd of Brooklyn, president of the conference for two years and scheduled for re-election, spoke at length on the question, citing alleged "communistic tendencies of men in high position in the Methodist Episcopal Church" as one reason for opposition.

A proposal to merge the Methodist Protestant Church, Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been adopted by two conferences and is now being accepted by regional votes throughout the third. The group in session here represents churches in parts of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Recalling that the Eastern conference voted last year against the union but was overruled by the other Methodist Protestant conferences, Dr. Kidd declared that "our very lack of debate last year was because of tense convictions."

"Year of Tension"

"Now after a year of tension, we must answer the question: Are we going into the union or not? The question has been thrust upon us," he said.

"Church after church has threatened independent action and is waiting now for some assurance from this conference that we will not go into the union. Unless we give them definite assurance, there is grave probability of disintegration.

"The reason is very clear. It is a protest against a union with a church where strong antagonisms exist against the primary facts of our Christian faith. This is not a question of differences over immaterial questions, but concerns the denial of vital truths upon which true faith must ever rest.

"The well-known communistic tendencies of men in high position in the Methodist Episcopal Church only adds strength to this protest. In addition, when the union is consummated, our churches will be saddled with a financial burden far beyond anything they have ever known.

"There has been a strong and just feeling of indignation at the deliberate purpose of our leaders to keep this issue of union from going down to the individual congregations for an expression of their will.

"Masquerade" Charged

"It is claimed that the article of our constitution under which the merger is sought provides for no such action. Is it possible to believe that a measure which masquerades as an amendment, but which really legislates the church out of existence, can be really a constitutional amendment?

"If this conference is to be saved, we should unite in a solemn protest against this proposed union and use this opportunity to assure the congregations of our conference that we do not propose to give it our sanction. I recommend that the question be brought before this conference for decision."

Dr. Kidd declared himself "confident that the right to keep our original organization can be sustained in the courts of law."

The 300 clergy and lay delegates here represent 70 congregations with 5810 members.

Mussolini's Son Reaches New York On Way Home

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Italian Premier, arrived at Newark Airport today at 1:11 p. m. in a transport airliner. He was accompanied on the flight from the West Coast by C. L. Willard of the U. S. State Department, and by Mario del Pappa, interpreter, when he stepped from the plane. He was joined by T. F. Fitch, also from the State Department, and after Il Duce's son was greeted briefly by Count Renato Dellachiesa, Italian vice consul, the quartet left in an automobile.

Airport police were augmented by a squad of 19 Newark city police officers, who surrounded the party en route to the automobile.

Regarding his plans between now and his scheduled sailing Saturday in the Conte di Savoia, young Mussolini said:

"In two hours I leave for Washington."

Leaving San Francisco last night, Signor Mussolini said he was flying to New York on an American sightseeing tour.

"Please," he said, "I want you to know my father did not send for me to come home. Since I have been here I have had not one word from him, not one telegram, not one telephone call. My family is like that. We are given freedom to live with no interference from anyone."

Plane With Blown-Out Tire Makes Easy Newark Landing

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—A landing's just a landing, whether it's on one wheel or two, to Airline Pilot Roscoe (Rocky) Kent.

To prove it, he has 21 passengers and two co-fliers safe and sound, $150,000 worth of flying equipment intact, and feels as confident as ever of himself after maneuvering a plane with a blown-out tire to a safe landing at Newark airport.

There was more excitement on the ground than in the plane, witnesses said.

Up aloft, the hostess piled pillows and blankets around the passengers to break the force of the bump—or worse—that was expected to come, and they talked about the world series.

No Aid Needed

Down below, an alarm that a crippled plane was heading in from Buffalo brought police emergency apparatus, fire engines, ambulances, national guardsmen, firemen in asbestos suits, and hundreds of thrill-seekers to the airport.

None of the rescue forces was needed, however. Mr. Kent brought down the big Douglas transport of American Airlines so easily late yesterday that none aboard was shaken up.

The hostess, Miss Mary Jo Anastasi of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., said some of the passengers told her they thought Mr. Kent could "land a plane better on one wheel than some pilots could on two."

Shortly after the plane left Buffalo on a flight from Chicago to Newark, she said, the tire blew out with a sound "like the popping of a balloon."

Easy Landing Made

"The passengers didn't think anything was out of order," she said. "I crawled into the cockpit and Kent told me what had happened. I didn't tell the passengers until 20 minutes before the plane landed.

"The passengers were swell. They were more interested in the World Series than anything else and kept asking for the score."

When Miss Anastasi signalled the cockpit that all was set for the landing, Mr. Kent circled the field, glided in from the Northwest, flattened out, and kicked the rudder slightly to raise the right wing and hold the blown tire off the ground.

The plane was making 60 miles an hour when the left wheel touched the ground, said Mr. Kent, an Elizabeth, N. J., resident and veteran of 7800 hours flying experience.

The good tire screeched as the heavy plane sped straight down the center of the field. The pilot gently braked it and the plane lost speed. A few hundred feet farther on, it halted.

One airline official said expansion of air in the tire because of reduced air pressure at a high altitude might have been responsible for the blowout.

Mr. Kent, who formerly lived in Detroit, flew transport planes in Central America and Mexico before joining American Airlines about seven years ago.

Playwriting Contest an Urge To Young Talent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Two moves to stimulate and encourage young talent in the theater are on here this fall with the opening of the second annual play competition of the Bureau of New Plays and the announcement of a new repertory theater sponsorship.

The New Plays Bureau, headed by Theresa Helburn and backed by seven major motion pictures companies, is now accepting manuscripts to be judged next March, with Dec. 15 set as the final date for submission. The plays must be full length, original, unpublished, unproduced by any professional theater and accompanied by the written recommendation of the head of the college English or drama department attended by the author.

Anyone who has been a graduate or undergraduate student since September, 1931, or is now enrolled, is eligible to the contest, which will open to the winners practical contact with production in the theater. Authors of the six best plays submitted—or as many recommended as suitable material—will receive awards of $500, which may be increased to scholarship grants of $1250 or fellowship grants of $1500 to $2000 on the basis of future promise and financial need.

The bureau's advisory council consists of Walter Prichard Eaton, of Yale University; Frederick H. Koch, of the University of North Carolina, and Kenneth Rowe, of the University of Michigan. The committee of judges for the competition will be chosen from a panel of 36 leading producers, directors, educators, actors and critics.

The new repertory group to get Broadway backing is the Surry Players, which gave a summer series of four plays at Surry, Maine, this year. Its New York sponsor is Dwight Deere Wiman, New York and London producer, and its first production, as yet undated, will be Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Virginia Schools Safer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia school buildings are safer this year than ever before due to widespread erection of fire escapes. Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, said, "We feel sure school buildings will be safer this session as a result of a survey of the State Department of Education."

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Charles E. Rochester, Managing Director

Guffey-Vinson Act Amendments Are Held Imperative

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7 (AP)—Leaders of the $5,000,000,000 bituminous coal industry were told today that changes in the Guffey-Vinson Act are imperative.

"After all, this law is an experiment with the bituminous coal industry the guinea pig," stated John D. Battle, executive secretary, in his annual report to the National Coal Association.

Mr. Battle told the more than 500 executives of coal concerns in 27 states the law had many weaknesses which time would bring out, and:

"The life of this law is four years from last April. Long before April, 1941, we should know whether or not the industry is to be permanently regulated by the Federal Government.

"I urge careful study, constructive criticism, and an earnest endeavor on the part of all toward co-operating with the coal commission to the end that the maximum results may be obtained from the operation of this law."

Friends of J. P. Williams, the association's president, said they understood he will retire and may have some pertinent comment to make on the coal act. He also is president of the Koppers Coal Company.

Mr. Battle said the association was unalterably opposed to legislation of the type of the Black-Connery wages and hours bill, defeated in the last session of Congress. He warned that "once the fixation of wages and hours by a fedarel board is established, there is no telling how far it will ultimately go."

The secretary said a "continuing battle" also would have to be waged by the industry over the TVA and other government hydro-power projects and advocated support of a move to increase the excise tax on imported fuel oil.

Charles E. Hosford Jr., chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, was to address the meeting this afternoon.

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Hoosiers Dedicate Swimmin' Hole to Riley

Past and Present

Upper—Birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley in Greenfield, Ind. Lower—Modern Swimming Pool in the Center of Riley Park

Arthur C. Downing

President of Old Riley Home Society

Scenes in Poet's Career

Upper—"Old Swimmin' Hole" Riley Memorialized in Verse Lower—James Whitcomb Riley Home in Indianapolis, Ind.

Indiana Honors Memory of Hoosier Poet

GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 7 (AP)—This is a day James Whitcomb Riley would like to write about—a day at his "old swimmin' hole"—but he probably would blush could he witness the homage being paid him by his beloved Hoosiers 21 years after his passing.

Down the "old dusty lane" of the poet's boyhood trod the "old home folks," their children and political and educational leaders to dedicate to his memory the swimming hole in Brandywine Creek which inspired one of his first published poems.

The program at the "old swimmin' hole," with Gov. M. Clifford Townsend as one of the speakers, was the opening event of an all-day celebration honoring the memory of the Hoosier poet, who would have been 88 years old today.

Dedication of Riley's birthplace and boyhood home in Greenfield, a white, two-story frame house, and a radio broadcast from the home later, featuring talks by "old cronies" of the poet, were also on the program, arranged by the Old Riley Home Society.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 7—The boyhood home of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, located on an "Avenue of Yesterdays," in this quaint town, has been acquired as a national memorial.

The Old Riley Home Society, after years of effort, purchased the birthplace of the homespun Indiana poet from heirs to the estate for $3500. It has been turned over to the City Council as a perpetual memorial to the poet. The dwelling is located on a shady stretch of United States Route 40, coast-to-coast highway, and is visited by many admirers of Riley.

The home, built in the 1840's, was a cherished spot to Riley who penned "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "The Raggedy Man," "Little Orphant Annie" and other lyrics, rich in humor and pathos. He was born Oct. 7, 1849.

The residence, a two-storied, white frame house, with green shutters typical of the day, was built over the original Riley log house. Capt. Reuben Riley, father of the poet, a lawyer, and himself a cabinet maker of skill, had much to do with designing both the exterior and finely finished interior of the structure.

The house breathes the atmosphere of happy days of yesterday There is a hitching post at the front curb. The shutters were closed daily in the summer to keep out the heat in an "air conditioning" system of that time. On the porch are green chairs. The house is surrounded by nodding shade trees. In the back yard are the hollyhocks and old-fashioned flowers that of themselves bespeak of another age.

Upon entering the home, the visitor is welcomed by Mrs. Leah Early, a native of Greenfield. She points out the cubby hole, the feather bed, with the trundle bed under it, the winding stairway, and other things so dear to Riley. She recites some verses of "Little Orphant Annie."

"Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups and saucers up an' brush the hearth, an' sweep
An' make the fire, and bake the bread, an' earn her board-an'-keep."

Poet's Bust Near by

Near by is a bust of Riley, fashioned by Myra Richards. When it was made at his Lockerbie street home in Indianapolis, Ind., Riley at first refused to pose. Only after he had become involved in a story-telling bee did he consent to remain quiet long enough for the bust to be made. There is a case with his caps and gowns which he wore when presented degrees by universities in honor of his poems.

Riley's father wanted him to be a lawyer. His mother, herself given to writing verse, sympathized with her son's literary ambitions. He left school at the eighth grade and learned sign painting. Looking at the caps and gowns he sometimes joked about the "college days" he never had.

Riley was highly honored during his career and later the state made his birthday a legal holiday. His success came after struggle. He traveled with a road theatrical group. He contributed his first verses to the Greenfield paper. Up to 1877 he did desultory newspaper work and then was given a "regular" job on the old Indianapolis Journal. After 1855 he devoted his time to lectures before schools and reading poems.

In 1883, at his own expense, he issued a collection entitled "The Ole Swimmin' Hole" and "Leven More Poems." It was his volume "Afterwhiles," published in 1887, that won national attention. His lifework was 14 volumes of verse. His poems were democratic, dealing with humble life, rural in atmosphere, his characters often using dialect, but they were rich in humor and pathos.

Most of the original furnishings of the Riley home have been lost. But the rooms are being restored to the period in which he lived. There is a painting of his father and his mother, who affectionately called him "Bud." Two old-fashioned organs, chandeliers with spangles, a little blue lamp that burned sperm oil, the ancient peacock fly "shooer" and one made of papers on a stick, the old-fashioned wood burning kitchen stove, iron tea kettle, cedar water bucket with gourd cup, bootjack, coffee grinder, sturdy high chair, and many other objects bring back the atmosphere of yesterday.

Purchased from Heirs

Arthur C. Downing, banker, former Mayor, and president of the Old Riley Home Society, said reconstruction of the home as it was in Riley's day, will continue. The home was purchased from heirs consisting of Mrs. Mary R. Payne, a sister, Edmund H. Eitel, a nephew, and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Miesse, a niece. They are co-operating in giving as many of the original furnishings as possible.

The kindly thought of Riley has had a beneficial influence in Greenfield. The Brandywine creek, where he played is now spanned with a modern highway bridge. Beside it there is a modern city swimming pool in Riley Park. Up the Brandywine, a short distance is the pool where Riley swam, and about which he wrote:

"Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! where the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river that was laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the worter round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;"

Saving Oil Trade Pleaded at Trial On Price-Fixing

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 7 (AP)—Oil companies being tried on federal charges of conspiring illegally to fix gasoline prices, based their defense today on a contention they acted "to save a great industry."

Col. William J. Donovan, chief defense counsel for the 23 companies and their 46 executives, told the jury in an opening statement that the Government "wanted us to do what we did."

He referred to buying programs which he said were sponsored by the NRA petroleum code administration under which the oil companies bought the gasoline supply of small independent refineries.

"These refiners," he said, "were in such distress that they came to the defendants and to the Government for aid and for assistance, and they thank these men for having saved them from destruction."

The Government alleged that the companies later bought up the independent refiners' gasoline at artificially raised prices as part of a conspiracy to "rig" the market.

Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone cracked down today on Defense Counsel Donovan's references to President Roosevelt as sanctioning gasoline price stabilization operations for which the oil companies are on trial.

Referring to Colonel Donovan's opening statements to the jury yesterday, in which the chief counsel pictured the big oil companies as acting to save a distressed industry at the suggestion of the Government under the NRA oil code, Judge Stone said:

"I don't want any more references to what President Roosevelt has said. I don't want any hearsay."

"We can call to the stand men who were present at conferences with the President," said Colonel Donovan, indicating some of the 46 oil executives who sat in court as defendants.

"You contend you acted with the authority of the law," the judge replied. "That is all you have to prove."

Length of Periscopes

The largest types of submarines carry three periscopes. Submarine periscopes are usually 30 feet long.

Peace Groups Criticize Roosevelt Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Peace organizations in annual convention here sharply criticize President Roosevelt's failure to invoke the Neutrality Act.

Opening the annual meeting of the National Council for Prevention of War, Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, sounded the keynote.

"To undertake to repress aggression without doing anything to relieve the causes of aggression, we regard as futile," he declared. "We support the application of neutrality, not as a complete program but as the true basis on which to build a constructive program for permanent peace.

"Highly superficial," he characterized the President's speech. "It dealt with phenomena, not with the fundamental causes of war in the Far East." The Chicago speech was the center of three discussions on the Far Eastern crisis, held by leaders of peace groups from all parts of the United States.

Florence Brewer Boeckel, associate secretary, at one point said: "The neutrality law was intended basically to do two things: it was intended to embody in law a non-participation in war policy for this country, and it was intended to check executive efforts to exercise the war-making power and to keep that power where the Constitution put it, in the hands of Congress. . . . It was enacted as an answer to the strongest public sentiment ever expressed by the American people against war. . . . The reasons that have been publicly offered for not applying neutrality in the present war are so unsound and inadequate that the question is legitimately raised whether the real reason is not the desire to assert the power of the Executive over and above that of Congress."

"If the President does not apply neutrality, it clearly means an open road to war," she concluded.

"Neutrality is not isolationism. It does not represent a desire to avoid co-operative efforts or to interfere with what other nations may decide to do. It is a policy of isolation from war—the only safe and sound and hopeful policy for world co-operation for peace."

Dr. J. Nevin Sayre, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, presided at a discussion on United States objectives in the Far East. Floor speakers emphasized that governments can do nothing unless public is informd and alert.

William W. Lockwood Jr., of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, leader of one discussion, asserted the goodwill of a country like the United States can be tested by the extent to which there is a real willingness to make sacrifices and to take positive risks in order to avert crises like the present.

J. Max Weis, of World Peaceways, proposed at the second session, seven points of a peace program which might be requested of the United States Government:

1. Application of neutrality in the Sino-Japanese undeclared war.
2. Revision of the common-wealth agreement with the Philippines to remedy trade inequalities and to give up claim to a naval base there.
3. A statement clarifying trade agreements with Chinese and Japanese governments.
4. Taking the initial step and asking others to give up extra-territorial rights in the Far East.
5. Asking China and Japan to suggest how capital could best help their internal development concessions.
6. Studying the question of a conference to consider pacific problems, whether only of nations of the Pacific or of nations of the whole world.
7. Recommending to the public that they should weigh carefully the implications of a boycott on Japanese goods which would necessitate a subsidy to cotton growers of the United States who would immediately feel a boomerang of boycott in retaliation.

Brazil to Hold Coffee Surplus

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 7 (AP)—A program for dealing with Brazil's most pressing economic problem — coffee over-production — was approved by the Chamber yesterday and sent to President Vargas for signature.

Previously passed by the Senate, the program incorporated a covenant concluded by eight coffee states in Havana last May.

It provided for a 6 per cent bond issue of $30,000,000 to enable the Government to withdraw 70 per cent of the crop from market. It continued an export tax of $2.70 on every bag of coffee to help meet the costs of withdrawal.

It continued Brazil's low-grade, high-priced export policy which critics charge is "slow-motion suicide."

Since 1931 Brazil has destroyed 51,000,000 bags of coffee. This year the crop was expected to exceed 25,400,000 bags. Added to this must be last year's carry-over of 11,659,000 bags.

Estimates indicated total exports this year would only be about 9,000,000 bags.

The covenant adopted yesterday was in an effort to meet the problem of the anticipated surplus of 28,000,000 bags. It is a critical problem because coffee is the economic stay of Brazil.

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Washed! Shelled! No pods to pay for. That's why 1 box of Birds Eye Peas equals 2 pounds of unshelled peas!
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That's the miracle of the patented process of quick-freezing used for more than 50 kinds of Birds Eye Meats, Poultry, Seafoods, Vegetables and Fruits.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FISH DINNER FOR 4
1 LB. RED PERCH FILLETS . . Special 21¢
1 BOX PEAS . . . . . 29¢
1 BOX RASPBERRIES . . . . Special 19¢
69¢
REGULARLY 77¢
SOFT SHELL CLAMS . . . . Special 23¢ box
Cleaned—Ready to cook. Grand for chowder!
APRICOTS . . . . . 25¢ box
A new Birds Eye Fruit! Farm-Fresh! And delicious! Box serves 4.
All special prices effective through October 13th only!
BROILERS, Cleaned, drawn . . lb. 69¢
ASPARAGUS TIPS . . . . . box 35¢
For the highest quality insist upon the original Birds Eye Frosted Foods . . . For name of nearest dealer, write Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

WHAT! YOU HAVEN'T MADE THE 1-2-3 TEST... THEN YOU PROBABLY HAVE NO IDEA WHAT A DIFFERENCE THERE IS BETWEEN WONDER BREAD AND OTHER LEADING BRANDS!

84 out of every 100 women who make this impartial test in grocery stores choose Wonder Bread as best!

MAKE the 1-2-3 test yourself and you'll understand why Wonder Bread is such an overwhelming favorite.

Note the pure white color, feel the tender crust, the smooth texture. No holes or imperfections either.

Then hold a slice close to your nose. Get a whiff of that "wheaty" fragrance . . . so fresh and clean!

And for the big thrill—taste it. Enjoy its delicious full-flavored goodness.

Now you *know* why women prefer slo-baked Wonder Bread to all other kinds! Ask for Wonder Bread today.

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

Try This Proved Recipe for a National Favorite

PUMPKIN PIE

1 can Golden Rule Pumpkin
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons Golden Rule Mixed Spice
1 teaspoon Golden Rule Salt
2 eggs
2 tablespoons Golden Rule Corn Starch
2 cups milk

MIX DRY INGREDIENTS, add to liquod and pour in unbaked pie-shells. This makes two very large or three small pies. May be served with whipped cream if desired.

And you will also want to try some of the other 400 pure spices, seasonings, flavorings, etc., in the famous Golden Rule line! Just send us a post card with your name and address; our representative in your city will gladly call to tell you about

GOLDEN RULE PRODUCTS
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25 P. C. of Judges Named by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Justice Department records showed last night that President Roosevelt since taking office has appointed 66, or more than one fourth, of 241 federal judges now sitting in United States courts.

The disclosure followed Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' acceptance of a judicial conference report which recommended last week the appointment of 16 additional federal judges.

The tabulation showed that the President has appointed 47 of 165 district judges, 17 of 48 circuit court judges, one of nine judges in United States customs courts, and one Supreme Court justice, Hugo L. Black.

Only two vacancies appear on the department's records. One is in the seventh circuit court of appeals, the other in the District of Columbia court of appeals. The tabulation does not include certain judges who are appointed for limited terms.

Pasadena a Convention City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Among the most popular of America's convention cities, Pasadena in a recent 12-month period attracted 16,648 delegates who spent an estimated total of $497,440 with Pasadena merchants, according to Baily W. Howard, president of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, now in its 49th year.

The Fruit of the Season
Eatmor Cranberries

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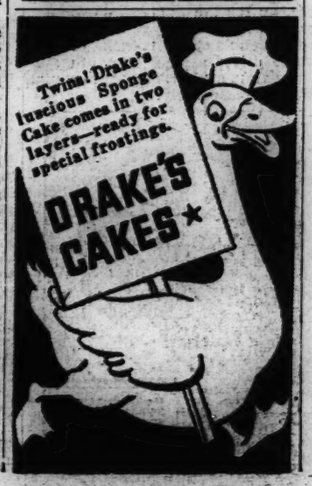


—then you'll simply love this new

UPSIDE-DOWN GINGERBREAD

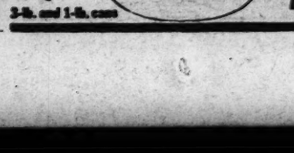
10 servings for less than 30 cents

and so easy to make

DON'T wait—make one today! Enjoy the tempting, spicy aroma that fills your kitchen while it's baking. Hear the *oh's* and *ah's* of delight when your family tastes it . . . hot gingerbread . . . luscious apples and brown sugar...u-m-m...U-M-M!

They'll clamor for it often. And why not? It's inexpensive, easy to make. With fast-creaming Spry, your batter's mixed in a jiffy. And how light and tender Spry makes it! Be *sure* to use Spry.

Bake *all* your cakes with this purer ALL-vegetable shortening. They'll be lighter, finer-flavored. Use Spry for tender, flaky pastry that will be the joy of your heart—for crispy, delicate fried foods so digestible a child can eat them. Get Spry now—the big 3-lb. can.



3-lb. and 1-lb. cans

Spry

The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening—Triple-Creamed!

Clip and save this Spry recipe

UPSIDE-DOWN APPLE GINGERBREAD

Fragrant, spicy, delicious

½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
1 cup molasses
2½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
1 cup boiling water
⅓ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 cups apples, thinly sliced

Combine Spry, salt, spices and soda. Add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. (So *easy* with Spry! You'll say it's the creamiest shortening you ever used.) Add egg and beat thoroughly. Add molasses and blend. Sift flour with baking powder 3 times. Add to creamed mixture, blending well. Add boiling water and beat until smooth.

Sprinkle brown sugar on bottom of 10x10x2-inch pan, greased with Spry. Arrange apple slices on sugar and pour batter over all. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 to 60 minutes. Serve upside down with whipped cream. See how light and tender. But *only* Spry will give perfect results in this recipe. Serves 10.

(*All measurements in this recipe are level.*)

Hull's Declaration on Japan Gives Added Impetus to Roosevelt Program

China Expects Moral Support To Follow Roosevelt Speech

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7 (AP)—Both Chinese officials and American residents of China looked to the United States at least for moral support against Japan after President Roosevelt's declaration at Chicago for "positive endeavors to preserve peace."

A government spokesman at Nanking interpreted the President's address as condemnation of Japan and as "gratifying evidence to China that the United States is emerging from isolationism and neutrality."

He expressed the hope that it would crystallize American opinion "in some definite form, such as the enforcement of sanctions."

"We understand why the United States desires to avoid this war," he said, "but isolationism is not the way. China agrees with the President's statement that peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to halt treaty violators. But it must be done before it is too late."

Dr. Alfred Sze, former Chinese ambassador to Washington, pleaded for an American boycott of Japan to bolster China's defenses.

"If you boycott Japan," Dr. Sze said in a radiocast message, "you will find you have contributed to the greatest single step of progress in history . . .

"You will usher in a new era of reason. Fair play and world justice will triumph."

Speaking for the American colony, the Rev. Emory Luccock of Wooster, Ohio, pastor of the American community church, declared that "peace will come only when the United States shares equally in the responsibility of guarding the world against aggressors like Japan."

Freedom Periled, Chateau-Thierry Throng Warned

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Oct. 7 (AP)—Warnings that the principles of freedom for which the United States fought in the World War are again gravely menaced came today from speakers dedicating a monument to the American soldiers who repulsed the German drive at Chateau-Thierry 19 years ago.

Gen. James G. Harbord, wartime commander of the Second division, and other notables speaking at the ceremonies asserted that the ideals upheld during the World War were still alive and that the forces of democracy were still prepared to fight in their defense.

Four thousand American Legionnaires, revisiting France to participate in these memorial ceremonies, heard speakers denounce the "injustice, prejudice and selfish disregard of the rights of individuals and nations which still linger in dark places."

"But let no one think that our courage, our loyalty and our suffering of two decades ago were for naught," General Harbord said. "This memorial testifies to our faith that we can maintain the principles for which they (who were killed at Chateau-Thierry) died."

Gen. Jacques Lheritier, speaking for the French army, called for Franco-American co-operation.

Text of Hull Declaration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The text of the State Department's condemnation of Japanese military operations in China is as follows:

The Department of State has been informed by the American minister to Switzerland of the text of the report adopted by the advisory committee of the League of Nations setting forth the advisory committee's examination of the facts of the present situation in China and the treaty obligations of Japan. The minister has further informed the department that this report was adopted and approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations today, October 6.

Since the beginning of the present controversy in the Far East, the Government of the United States has urged upon both the Chinese and the Japanese governments that they refrain from hostilities, and has offered to be of assistance in an effort to find some means, acceptable to both parties to the conflict, of composing by pacific methods the situation in the Far East.

The Secretary of State in statements made public on July 16 and Aug. 23 made clear the position of the United States in regard to international relationships throughout the world and as applied specifically to the hostilities which are at present unfortunately going on between China and Japan.

Among the principles which in the opinion of the Government of the United States should govern international relationships, if peace is to be maintained, are abstinence by all nations from the use of force in pursuit of policy and from interferenoe in the internal affairs of other nations; adjustment of problems in international relations by process of peaceful negotiation and agreement; respect by all nations for the rights of others and observance by all nations of established obligations; and the upholding of the principle of the sanctity of treaties.

"On Oct. 5 at Chicago the President elaborated these principles, emphasizing their importance, and in a discussion of the world situation pointed out that there can be no stability for peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all; that international anarchy destroys every foundation for peace; that it jeopardizes either the immediate or the future security of every nation, large or small; and that it is therefore of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that respect for treaties and international morality be restored.

"In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East the Government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and is contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Aug. 27, 1928. Thus the conclusions of this Government with respect to the foregoing are in general accord with those of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

U. S. Action Bolsters League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 7—The League Assembly which has been working in a mood of noticeable discouragement during the whole of the current session suddenly became alert when the Washington Department of State announced that the United States was in "general accord" with the conclusions reached at Geneva regarding the Far Eastern situation.

In order to be ready for any eventualities, primarily in the Far East but also in the Mediterranean, the Assembly decided merely to adjourn instead of closing the session at the end of last night's proceedings. Should need arise, the Aga Khan as President will call the delegates together again.

The State Department's unequivocal declaration that Japan has violated the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact, coupled with intimation of its readiness to confer with other interested powers, is almost universally regarded here as providing a real opportunity to end the wave of lawlessness which has swept the world since the Manchurian episode.

Boldness Surprises Geneva

When President Roosevelt spoke in Chicago the previous day, Geneva was inclined to doubt whether he could carry American public opinion with him in view of the apparent strength of the isolationist feeling in the country. To say that there is both surprise and pleasure at the support given President Roosevelt by influential newspapers, according to information received here, is an understatement.

Nevertheless underlying sentiment still remains much as previously reported. Can the United States and Britain get together to lead a real crusade against international lawlessness? This is the crux as Geneva sees the present world situation. Moral condemnation such as is contained in Mr. Roosevelt's speech and the State Department's declaration and the Assembly resolution passed last night with only two abstentions, Poland and Siam, in Geneva's view is only the first step. Action, it is insisted, should and must follow—action based on full realization that there must be no drawing back if totalitarian states reply by a further use of force.

Question of Force Raised

It is here that most Geneva observers are inclined to be somewhat critical of Mr. Roosevelt. They hold that if the determination to preserve peace means that war must be avoided at all costs as the President seemed to suggest, it enables states which are less peace-minded to "get away with it" every time.

Therefore, says Geneva, it should be clearly recognized that democracies as well as dictatorships are prepared in certain circumstances to fight—that they are ready in short if sad necessity arises to take up arms in defense of their ideals. It is believed here that such firmness is the only way to make war-minded nations see reason—the only way in fact to avoid another world war.

It is with sentiments such as these that the Assembly has adjourned. While acutely conscious of the League's limitations as an executive body, the Assembly had tried to utilize to the full its capacity for focusing and molding world opinion, content to leave action to other instrumentalities, first at Nyon, and now in connection with the Far East.

Next Move Up to Britain

Only one major state, Poland, objected to the Assembly giving its blessing to the proposed meeting of the nine-power conference, and Poland's objection was purely on juridical grounds.

Politically it lined up with the majority against the totalitarian states when it supported the resolution condemning intervention in Spain. The Monitor is assured on the best authority that Poland feels precisely the same about Japan and China.

The next move, it is felt here, lies with Britain. Everyone is waiting eagerly to see what Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain says at Scarborough tomorrow. Meanwhile there is heal hope that at last concerted action will begin to end lawlessness, not only in the Far East but in the Mediterranean.

Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

a more vigorous Japanese military move with the aim of breaking the present deadlock.

Some Japanese raise the question of whether America, after implicity accusing Japan of resorting to war, can logically refrain from application of its Neutrality Act.

One result of the State Department's action which may have a minor detrimental effect on American interests in the Orient is that the atmosphere of good will which has hitherto characterized American-Japanese diplomatic dealings here and found expression in Japanese co-operation in the evacuation of American refugees and to proffer an apology and compensation for the accidental bombing of the American mission hospital may be expected greatly to diminish, if not altogether disappear.

The Japanese press consoles its readers for the unfavorable foreign diplomatic news by printing glowing accounts of the progress of Japanese drives against Tsinanfu and Taiyuanfu, capitals of Shantung and Shansi, respectively.

U. S. Stand Hailed As Conservatives Meet in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Oct. 7—The American Government's move toward co-operation for world peace as indicated this week in President Roosevelt's speech and the State Department's declaration were warmly welcomed today by the annual Conservative party conference here and at the similar Labor Opposition gathering at Bournemouth.

At Scarborough both representatives of right wing Conservative opinion and government supporters in particular, Lord Plymouth, emphasized the desire of Britain to play its part.

At Bournemouth, Philip Noel-Baker, one of more rising of the younger Opposition Labor members of Parliament, spoke in a not altogether dissimilar strain.

At the Conservative gathering, Winston Churchill said never had there been in the United States closer or more sympathetic understanding of Britain's policy and Britain's difficulties than today.

Understanding Urged

Although Britain, he added, should have no exaggerated expectation about American action, nevertheless an understanding between the two English-speaking races must bring a "foremost contribution to the consolidation of those world forces that stand for peace."

Lord Plymouth was equally emphatic. The British government's constant object, he said, was to do everything in its power to "maintain peace in co-operation with all the other nations who are willing to co-operate to create a state of affairs where amelioration of the relationship between countries will become possible, also the establishment of real security."

Noel Baker was more optimistic. "If the British government," he said, "went to Geneva and said that, fifty-two nations would fall in behind her, who could doubt then that war could be abolished almost overnight?"

Unanimity Marks Parley

Unanimity was the most noticeable feature of the conference held in this breezy resort on the North Sea coast.

In past years such unanimity has by no means always been evident at the gatherings of this dominant political group. Differences indeed have sometimes been sharp, as witness a number of highly controversial debates at meetings when the question of Indian reforms was under discussion.

Now the situation is different for two reasons. One is that there is a general feeling that the present Government is the best available for keeping the country out of war in the existing disturbed state of Europe and the Far East; the other is that economic prosperity seems to be returning under conditions which any change in the national administration might imperil.

Attending the conference are some 2000 men and women from all parts of Britain, representing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's more immediate followers.

Peace Groups Sees War Menace In Roosevelt Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Leaders of six peace organizations today issued a statement contending that the President's speech points the American people "down the road that led to the World War."

"He offers the same reasons for advancing down that road now that were offered in 1917," the statement said. "He would have the people believe that at the end of the road they will find peace and prosperity and justice. That is what they were told in 1917. They found instead war, fascism, communism, depression and debt."

Agreeing with the President that treaties must be observed, the statement said "their observance cannot be brought about by war or any collective action that threatens war." It added:

"The President has offered no constructive plan for bringing about observance of treaties. . . . His only definite contribution to observance of international law is by nullification of the neutrality law of our own country which he pledged himself to support.

"We agree with the President that the disease of war should be quarantined. But the only protective quarantine for the people of this country is the invocation of the Neutrality Law. . . . Unless the Neutrality Law is applied the President has in his hands a blank check on which he can write whatever foreign policy he sees fit at whatever cost to the American people."

The six organizations are the National Council for the Prevention of War, World Peaceways, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Emergency Peace Campaign and the Committee on Militarism in Education.

Woman Groups Back American Peace Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—A telegram to President Roosevelt and one to Secretary of State Cordell Hull congratulating them on their declaration "of the positive stand of our government for the maintenance of world peace" was the first order of business at the semi-annual convention of the National Committee of the Cause and Cure of War here today.

Eleven national women's organizations are members of the committee and their representatives unanimously voted to send the two telegrams.

The committee made plans for the annual meeting in January in Washington.

What The Times (London) Thinks

It is no easy matter for one nation to outrage the feelings of the whole world. Usually she has allies, actual or potential, whose Governments are concerned to gloss over any crimes she may commit against the code of civilization; and it is very seldom that those crimes are committed in contexts from which extenuating circumstances are altogether absent. Japan—as yesterday's speeches at Geneva made very plain—has in the past few days been making herself an exception to this rule. It has become terribly clear that, in prosecuting her undeclared war with China, she is resolved to

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate:

and the world watches her actions with growing resentment and disgust. Tokyo has made repeated attempts to condone the inhuman methods of her military and naval leaders. . . .

If Japan had deliberately sought a formula for uniting China and putting her defenders on their mettle, she had only to leave the quest—as she has done—to her bombers. . . .

She is earning the unqualified condemnation of a world on whom—whether she is at peace, whether she is at war, or whether she is making good the gains of war—she vitally and inescapably depends.—Sept. 28, 1937.

U. S. Condemns Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

night action of the State Department in associating America's moral weight with the League's condemnation of Japan, have caused a tumult heard to the far corners of the world, nobody doubts.

It is taken for granted also that convocation of the Nine-Power Pact signatories will come shortly, possibly meeting in Washington, and it goes without saying that the United States will be invited and will accept.

Roosevelt Cuts Vacation

But again the question is heard, what can, and what will the United States do? With their hands full of the Spanish crisis and the rumble of war at their very doors, Great Britain and France are thought to be busy enough at home. What does the President mean by his proposal to draw a "quarantine" around aggressor states? That is the question not only in Washington but throughout the world.

The one man who, perhaps, can answer this question has decided to cut short his visit at Hyde Park, and will return to Washington tonight. He will find here two different interpretations of the exciting events of the past 48 hours.

One sees in the Chicago speech, and in the State Department's condemnation of Japan, simply a further proof of American willingness to collaborate with peace-loving democracies at all times. The United States, it is argued, has taken a co-operative attitude with the League but not the initiative. It offers support, but not a program. This group feels there is danger of reading more into the bristling Roosevelt speech and the Hull condemnation than is there. Admitting that the condemnation of Japan sets a precedent for the United States in declaring a nation an aggressor and treaty violator, it is urged nevertheless that this action merely follows the similar steps by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The United States, in Mr. Hull's mild words, finds itself "in general accord" with an arraignment already entered and signed by most of the nations of the world.

The other group sees far more in the headlong developments than this. It is pointed out that for the first time the call for a conference under the nine-power pact, which was born in Washington, has gone forth. It is pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt already seems to have pretty well scrapped the Neutrality Act, first, by not invoking it; second, by hinting at joint action with other countries which could hardly be reconciled with its provisions. It is pointed out also that Mr. Roosevelt is already discussing "quarantines," and it is added significantly that Japan is one of the most vulnerable nations, economically, on earth.

Protests as well as praise have promptly followed the President's speech. Yakashiro Suma, counselor of the Japanese embassy, promptly denied last night that Japan had violated any treaties. Peace organizations in convention here are anxiously critical of Mr. Roosevelt's purposes. As against the specific proposal of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, for international sanctions against Japan, Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, retired, in a press article, warns America that neither Britain nor France today could send a single warship from Europe to the Orient. It will give no comfort to peace-lovers either, that the fire-eating Navy League of the United States composed largely of ex-Navy officials through its president, Nathaniel M. Hubbard, this morning called for immediate dispatch of the whole United States fleet to the Philippines, there to "halt Japanese aggression in China." The ease with which war sentiment can be whipped up is one of the arguments which the peace-at-any price groups, now by a paradox meeting in annual convention in Washington, use most effectively in urging continued application of the Neutrality Act.

Through it all Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as the paramount factor. Due to the extraordinary power given to the American chief executive he can do much to shape events, not only at home, but abroad.

Blum to Visit Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

"profound and lasting repercussions throughout the world."

A clear hint, however, that something more than speeches is needed now if peace is to be preserved was dropped by the French Premier. Admitting that such a thing as "economic peace policy" so dear to Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull could help in normal times, M. Chautemps appealed for a solid front of democratic powers, declaring that "there are perilous hours when pacific nations must be strong and united."

Isolated Action Dangerous

France, like America, he said, knows that to prevent acts of aggression, "isolated action would be dangerous and ineffective and only the common and resolute will of all peaceful peoples can be the insurmountable obstacle to aggression against international law and order.

Echoing what the entire French press is saying, M. Chautemps went on to affirm that France recognizes in the American attitude that common regard for freedom to which she is passionately attached.

France, too, believes that the affairs of states like those of individuals are based on respect for permanent rules of right and of morality. She feels profoundly that every betrayal of contract or of given word, every deliberate attack on the integrity of a nation, of the liberty of one people, gravely troubles the interests of other peoples and therefore general peace.

Real Hope for Europe

As M. Chautemps' speech indicated it would be difficult to overestimate the important attached in France to Mr. Roosevelt's words. They have been hailed sincerely as holding out real hope to Europe apparently on the verge of conflict.

But if this new hope is to be realized it is emphasized here both in the press and official circles that the Chicago speech must be followed by genuine active collaboration of the United States with European democracies, for instance, by positive American support of any economic measures against an aggressor which France and Britain might propose to the League of Nations.

Wilbur Declares Neutrality Fails To Isolate U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Oct. 7—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford, in an address to students and faculty formally inaugurating the new Stanford Memorial Hall, declared that despite neutrality laws the "United States cannot escape" contact with its neighbor nations and must realize this fact and face its implications.

Dr. Wilbur, one of the founders of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the only American on the board of directors of the World Foundation, added that 'ideas, like airplanes, cross borders" and stated that the United States cannot isolate itself or become immune to the infiltration of ideas originating in neighbor nations.

Dr. Wilbur pointed out that ideas are generated in university circles and admonished Stanford students to attain some point of view regarding world affairs and to give such matters careful consideration.

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Demands for Boycott of Japan Grow As World Studies New U. S. Policy

Berlin Finds Serious Flaws In Roosevelt's Peace Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 7—President Roosevelt's Chicago speech to be effective should have been more precise, and if it was intended as a call to action of the forces of international law and order, then the President should first initiate a genuine investigation into the causes, not merely the symptoms, of the present world chaos, semi-official circles here declare.

If the President of the United States desires to influence world conditions, including those in Europe, a semi-official communiqué maintains, then he must pick up the threads where Woodrow Wilson dropped them. President Roosevelt, the communiqué goes on, did not come down to details as far as Europe is concerned, but only talked vaguely about the sanctity of treaties without distinguishing between treaties which correspond and those which do not correspond to international morality.

The President's references to rearmament and to increased expenditure on armaments and his distinction between various nations; his omission of all reference to the Bolshevik threat to other states and to Soviets' endeavors which torpedo all peace efforts, are described as curious lapses.

The communiqué concluded: "If the President will in all seriousness accept responsibility for the initiative for a genuine improvement of international relations, then he must really work for justice in the world."

References to taking up the threads where Wilson dropped them and working for justice in the world naturally mean as far as Germany is concerned the reversal of what remains of the Versailles Treaty, in other words, granting equal status to Germany among the nations.

The term equal status covers a tremendous program, just as does the anti-Bolshevik campaign. The next item on the program, it is clear, is restoration of Germany's colonies. A flood of editorials in the German press today on this subject all carry the refrain which the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has summarized thus:

"The colonial issue, apart from its economic aspect and the undoubted interest of the whole white race, is for us Germans a matter of national honor. As long as our colonies . . . are in foreign hands, an important part of our equal status and rehabilitation (as a great nation) is missing."

Colonies Before Co-operation

The Third Reich has shown itself most reluctant to attend any international conference. Only recently it refused to participate in the proposed conferences on China and everything points to the conclusion that Germany will not wholeheartedly support any international action unless its former colonies are restored with complete sovereignty.

This, it is declared, is the condition for co-operation with England and France and if these states are not prepared to accept this condition, then Germany will remain outside.

This attitude is maintained very largely because so many National Socialist leaders are apparently convinced that democracies are weak, indeterminate and lack definite ideology. Germany, they say in effect, knows what it wants and is pursuing its aims with primitive and successful, if to others rather forceful, methods.

Democracies, on the other hand, it is contended, do not know what they want, except that they want to talk things out. Therefore why waste time in conferences? Such are only useful, as one National Socialist stated in a conversation recently not to hear the other man's viewpoint, but to be sure your own is going to go through.

Hence if Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to attempt to redress the European balance as it was left by his predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, Germany has no place for his proposals.

Boycott of Japan Urged by Stimson To Halt Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—An economic boycott of Japan by the United States in co-operation with other nations is indirectly proposed by Henry L. Stimson, former Republican Secretary of State during the Manchurian crisis of 1931-32. Mr. Stimson initiated in world diplomacy the policy of nonrecognition of territorial gains won in violation of peace treaties. In a letter to the New York Times he writes in part:

"Making all allowances for imperfect information, the general scope of what Japan is attempting is abundantly clear. We can also forecast some of the effects which her attempt may have upon the outside world, including ourselves.

"In general Japan is trying to take control of the development of modern China and to twist its form and nature to suit her own aims, both political and economic. She is trying to develop China in a way which is the exact opposite of the purpose and policy of the Open Door and the Nine-power treaty. Japan makes no secret of this. We do not have to guess. We have a perfectly frank exposition of her plan in what she has already done in Manchoukuo and North China. . . .

"Japan is not a good colonizer even of backward races. . . .

Resources Lacking

"She has not even the financial resources which are notoriously necessary for colonial exploitation. Her efforts in Manchoukuo have already strained her own national resources to the uttermost."

Japan, "herself on the verge of bankruptcy from the efforts of her previous adventure in Manchoukuo, is seeking to recoup herself by a brutal attempt to conquer and exploit a population over four times her size and composed of men who are individually as brave and tenacious as her own people and who are at least their equals in mentality and civilization.

"In such a situation, what is the forecast for us and the rest of the world? Japan probably cannot succeed in permanently dominating the whole or even a major portion of China. But she may temporarily occupy large portions of China and temporarily force into her armies large masses of the good fighting power of the Chinese to use in making trouble elsewhere in the world. And certainly she can disastrously embarrass and retard the efforts which China has been making for development in her own peaceful, commercial way. . . .

U. S. Aid Not Urged

"In the first place, let me make it perfectly clear that, in my opinion, this is not a case where there should be any thought of America sending armies to participate in a strife that is going on in Asia. Not only is such a course probably militarily impossible; not only would it be abhorrent to our people, but to attempt it would do much more harm than good.

"The future character of the civilization of Asia must be determined, whether peacefully or by war, by the men of Asia themselves. If China is to be saved from domination by force, it must be saved by the courage and sacrifice of armed Chinese men. . . .

"But that is very from saying that the only alternative is inaction or a passive and shameful acquiescence in the wrong that is now being done. The lamentable fact is that today the aggression of Japan is being actively assisted by the efforts of men of our own nation and men of the other great democracy in the world—the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is not only being actively assisted, but our assistance is so effective and predominant that without it even today the aggression would in all probability be promptly checked and cease.

"Let me explain this and make it absolutely clear. Japan's position as a war-making nation is far from being self-contained. . . . She has no supplies of oil worthy of the name. She has no supplies of rubber whatever. She has very little iron ore—about one-seventh of what she uses even in peace times, and she has almost no cotton.

"A further peculiarity of Japan's economic condition is that she purchases her supplies of these vitally essential commodities from a very few nations, and by far the principal sellers are Great Britain and ourselves. During the 18 months prior to June, 1936, she purchased 75 per cent of her oil from us, and one-half of her importations of iron ore and scrap iron also came from us. During the same period over 80 per cent of her imports of raw cotton came from the United States and British India and the principal supplies o. her rubber came from the British Straits Settlements.

"Again, in Japan's present tottering financial condition she is able to make these purchases of raw material for her guns and ammunition only by selling enough of her own products to obtain the requisite foreign exchange to pay for her purchases.

"One of these principal Japanese exports is raw silk. . . . Of that crop the United States in 1935 purchased 85 per cent and in the first six months of 1936, 81 per cent; with Great Britain taking nearly all the rest. With the foreign exchange thus obtained Japan is purchasing from us, as I have said above, the raw materials for her guns. . . .

A Question Posed

"In the light of these facts, the first question that I should ask of the American and British peoples is: Does the safety of the American nation and the safety of the British Empire require that we go on helping Japan to exterminate, by the methods she is daily employing, the gallant Chinese soldiers with which she is confronted—not to speak of the civilian Chinese population that she is engaged in terrorizing? Is the condition of our statesmanship so pitifully inadequate that we cannot devise the simple means of international co-operation which would stop our participation in this slaughter? I for one do not think so. I believe it can be done and done effectively without serious danger to us.

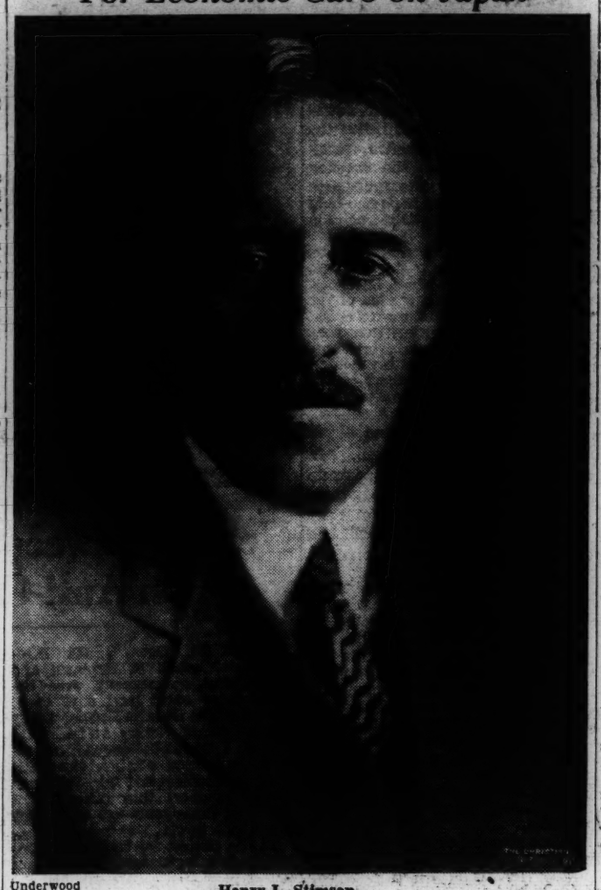
"The second great fact which the present situation brings out is the deep-seated error which has pervaded recent American thinking on international matters. I have heard Theodore Roosevelt say that he put peace above everything except righteousness. Where the two came into conflict he supported righteousness. In our recent efforts to avoid war we have reversed this principle and are trying to put peace above righteousness. We have thereby gone far toward killing the influence of our country in the progress of the world. At the same time, instead of protecting, we have endangered our own peace.

"Our recent neutrality legislation attempts to impose a dead level of neutral conduct on the part of our Government between right and wrong, between an aggressor and its victim, between a breaker of the law of nations and the nations who are endeavoring to uphold the law. It won't work. . . .

"Finally, in this grave crisis in the Far East we not only must not fear to face issues of right and wrong, but we must not fear to co-operate with other nations who are similarly attempting to face those issues.

"Since the writing of the foregoing letter has come the President's Chicago speech. I am filled with hope that this act of leadership on his part will result in a new birth of American courage in facing and carrying through our responsibilities in this crisis."

For Economic Curb on Japan



Underwood

Henry L. Stimson

Boycott Against Japanese Is Indirectly Proposed by the Former Secretary of State

A. F. of L. for Boycott on Japanese Goods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — Comments and reactions to President Roosevelt's Chicago speech on foreign policy continued to flood in to the capital today, with the preponderance of commentaries favorable to the President's policies. A summary follows:

At Denver William Green, president, called upon the American Federation of Labor's annual convention today to support British labor in a boycott on all Japanese goods. Delegates leaped to their feet and loudly applauded Mr. Green when he said he knew the convention would send a "favorable answer" to a cablegram from the British Trade Union Congress asking for a joint boycott.

"I am confident the American people will not want to assist Japan indirectly in its campaign of violent aggression and exploitation of Chinese resources by purchasing Japanese products in this country," said Matthew Woll, a federation vice-president.

"I'm not only in favor of a boycott but I'm for putting anyone who buys Japanese goods in jail for 30 days," said Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and C. I. O. secretary.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary of the federation's union label department, said: "We buy Japanese goods, and it is our money that permits the war lords over there to wage war."

All three favored adoption of a boycott resolution at the federation's convention, although Mr. Woll added a boycott should be handled carefully.

At Reno, Nev., United States Senator Key Pittman (D) urged that "civilized governments which are backed by 90 per cent of the world ostracize Japan."

"Let them refuse to have any dealings with that country," the Senator said, commenting on President Roosevelt's speech Tuesday in Chicago.

At St. Paul, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana warned against action by the United States Government which would draw this country into war.

"Mere words," Senator Wheeler said, "will have no effect on Japan, Germany and Italy. I concur entirely with the President's reference to the seriousness of the international situation. But I hope no action will be taken by this Government which is going to mean that America is going to be drawn into war."

At Honolulu, the United States Government's formal condemnation of Japan as a treaty violator in China brought a favorable response from a majority among the 22 members of Congress who arrived here to study Hawaii's proposal for statehood.

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, leader of the delegation, applauded the action which he declared "should have been done earlier."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said the State Department announcement was "only formal recognition of what everyone knows is going on." He expressed belief that American public opinion would be opposed to the application of sanctions.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said he believed the proposal to "quarantine" aggressor nations probably would mean a boycott.

"Something must be done to handle the international bullies the same as any other bullies," Mr. Connally said. If the United States, Great Britain and France decreed a boycott of Japanese goods, he added, "Japan would feel it immediately."

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, an Administration supporter, who returned recently from Europe, said the President's stand was "thoroughly justified by the situation in Europe and the Far East."

Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota declared: "If we do not join now to stop aggressor nations, inevitably the time will come when we will be the object of aggression."

Expressing sympathy with the President's general objectives, Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado said he favors international cooperation but wonders "what the President has in mind as a course of action."

Chinese Attack at Shanghai; War Stalemate on All Fronts

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7 (AP)—Chinese forces took the offensive in a sharp counter-attack today, the tenth in the battle for Shanghai.

The Chinese surged from their entrenchments all along the front from the ruined Chapei native quarter on the edge of the International Settlement north almost the whole 25 miles to Lotien.

The war, however, remained a stalemate on all fronts. China's aggressive display showed she still was not exhausted in the defense of Shanghai, and Japan apparently was held at bay also in North China.

Japan again struck from the air in a series of raids on cities in central and south China. None of the air attacks achieved major damage, however, Chinese officials declared.

Bombing squadrons raided the lower Yangtse River valley and a widespread area of South China. Reports said at least a half dozen localities in Kiangsu and Anwhei provinces were attacked.

Chinese sources at Canton, the great southern port, said 66 Japanese planes participated in raids over a large area of Kwantung province, on the south China coast.

Chinese reports from the warfront, substantiated by neutral foreign observers, said the Japanese drive in the provinces of Hopei and Shantung was stopped.

The strongly mechanized Japanese column that crossed from Hopei into Shantung was said to have been thrown back north and forced to abandon siege of the walled city of Techow.

Japanese earlier had claimed capture of Techow. Observers at Tsinanfu, which the Japanese said was to be their next objective, confirmed the report of a successful Chinese counter-attack and said they felt no anxiety for the provincial capital.

Inland, on the Japanese line of attack south from Peiping, both foreign and Chinese reports said strong Chinese units had out-flanked the Japanese at Paotingfu, the captured capital of Hopei, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

The Japanese drive southward toward Chengtingfu was said to have been slowed down by Chinese troops harassing Japan's 80-mile communications line to Peiping.

Air Defense Held Equal to Bombers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—An army anti-aircraft expert, surveying military lessons of modern warfare, has concluded that "airplanes can be stopped."

Maj. Robert N. Mackin wrote yesterday in the Coast Artillery Journal that a well-organized defense of cities, air fields and other strategic points would "make air attacks by the enemy so costly in men and machines as to shortly cause them to cease altogether."

Anti-aircraft weapons, properly employed, he said, "can insure the safety of the great mass of our civilian population and limit aerial warfare to the zone of operation of the fighting ground forces.

"The bombing of Madrid proper has been an entire waste of strength by the insurgent air forces," he said.

War Material Exports Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Exports of war supplies approved by the State Department in September totaled $18,089,537, almost seven times the volume during August, records showed today.

More than half, or $10,057,920 worth went to Soviet Russia, whose purchases included armor plate for one or more battleships, powder and ammunition.

State Department officials disclosed they have dropped objections to helping Russia assemble battleships equipped with 16-inch guns.

The Soviet Government may proceed with purchases of such weapons in this country, it was indicated, providing its representatives find private manufacturers who can fill the order.

While Russia's purchases were more than all other nations combined, China accounted for $2,809,099, more than twice its August figures. Argentina and Roumania were the only other nations asking sizeable exports.

Japan, which arranged for little or no purchases of war supplies during the month, entered the picture indirectly.

It was Japan's refusal to agree to a 14-inch limitation on battleship guns which opened the way for the big Russian purchases. As long as Japan continued negotiations for the limitation, the United States refused t help Russia obtain guns of that caliber.

Of the $10,000,000 Russian allocation during September, $5,275,100 was designated for purchase of armor plate for one or more superdreadnaughts.

Passenger Liner Loads Scrap Iron

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Scrap iron has gone highbrow. It used to make its voyages to various ports of the world in tramp steamers and freighters. But now it goes "first class," on luxury liners, it was disclosed yesterday, when 5000 tons of scrap were loaded into the Hamburg-American liners St. Louis and New York.

Officials of the line said that there was nothing unusual about the shipment of so much scrap on a fast passenger liner, but longshoremen, recalling that Japan adopted similar methods before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, expressed the opinion that Germany was eager to get the metal faster, presumably for manufacture of armaments.

Warning by U. S. Praised in Austria As Stability Factor

VIENNA, Oct. 7 (AP)—The American declaration on the Sino-Japanese conflict was termed a definite contribution to world stability in semi-official Austrian quarters today.

A Chancellery spokesman said:

"This surprising declaration—about which the Austrian Government naturally cannot immediately determine its final attitude without considering all aspects with the text—is a positive and definite statement of a point of view by a great nation which is bound to clarify the present, troubled atmosphere.

"This definiteness was lacking in 1914 when the situation grew worse and worse because no country knew where another government stood on vital points.

"It is bound to have perceptible results.

"That the United States is in accord with League principles comes as an expression of confidence that is welcome and heartening to a country which upholds League ideals."

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Self-Discipline or Regulation: Labor Is Told It Must Choose

(Continued from Page 1)

tion they must begin to act as if they were public servants.

"I do make this most urgent appeal to you here that by your actions, as well as your words, you convince the public of America that as a great organization you are devoted to the public of America, that as a great organization you are devoted to the public welfare, that in the service of the highest ideals of labor you are serving the welfare of the entire community."

Labor Board Debate

The defense of the National Labor Relations Board made here by its chairman, J. Warren Madden, has failed to dissipate the discontent with its administration, it has become evident.

The issue of which the A. F. of L. complains most, he omitted. The first speaker to follow him brought it out to the applause of delegates. This is the disputed right of the board to decide the voting unit for a workers' election—whether craft unions of the A. F. of L. shall be allowed a vote of their tradesmen and so given opportunity to establish and perpetuate a number of unions in a plant, or whether all the workers in a factory, regardless of their crafts, shall be counted as the voting constituency, and the one big industrial union of the C. I. O. become the single union.

If the one big union goes in, it wipes out the chance of craft unions. Conversely, if the craft unions are authorized, they block the single union for the industry.

Challenges Board's Rights

"The Labor Board holds that it has absolute discretion to determine the election unit," Joseph A. Padway, a labor attorney from Wisconsin, told the convention. "In this right the board holds the power to decapitate unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"To lodge that power in the board is to give it power to destroy—to take away fundamental rights for which you exist. The organized labor movement cannot tolerate this danger."

Mr. Padway then turned to Mr. Madden's pronouncement that employers had no right to coerce their workers into joining unions either of the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O., Mr. Madden had said:

"With the division in the labor movement and with competition between the A. F. of L., and the C. I. O. for the right to represent the workers in the same plant, the employer, not unnaturally, may have a preference for one or the other competing unions. The law forbids him to give effect to that preference by coercing his employees to join the preferred union or not to join the other union. We shall so forbid employers, and continue to forbid them."

Ruling Is Assailed

To this Mr. Padway replied:

"Why say our conduct is indefensible because we have gotten to the employer and sold him trade unionism? Why should we not be able to induce an employer to make a closed shop contract?

"The employer who makes a choice for us believes the American Federation of Labor will live up to its agreement better than the C. I. O. If we have a better reputation than our rival, are we not entitled to take advantage of it?"

The board must revise its attitude, or the A. F. of L. must get the law amended, or failing both, the federation would be better off with the law repealed, the Wisconsin attorney declared. Otherwise he held the members of the A. F. of L., would be bound in "paternalistic straight jackets which deprive you of the right to promote your best interests."

The temper of the convention on further efforts for peace with the C. I. O. was indicated by the burst of objections to consideration of a resolution for a unity conference of A. F. of L. unions. The motion came in late and required unanimous consent to get before the resolutions committee. Similarly a resolution urging the formation of an independent political party was snuffed out.

Social Security Report

The chairman of the Social Security Board, Arthur J. Altmeyer, informed the delegates that workers in nearly 21,000,000 jobs are now protected by the unemployment insurance laws. In January of next year nearly half the states will begin paying benefits.

"This means," he said, "that a very large part of the country's wage earners are now, for the first time in American history, assured of regular weekly payments for a definite time in case of future unemployment.

"With all but one of the states already taking part in the public assistance program, nearly 2,000,000 of the needy, the aged, the blind and dependent children are now receiving cash allowances from federal and state funds."

Extension of the social security law, which omits migratory farm workers, domestic workers, men working on their own account in the building trades and various other groups are whole-heartedly favored by the Social Security Board, its chairman declared.

More Adequate Protection

The board also believes that consideration should be given to the question of making the protection offered by social insurance more adequate.

"In the two brief years since the social security law was enacted," Mr. Altmeyer concluded, "the United States has accomplished more for the common welfare than any other nation in a like time."

James Wilson, labor conselor for the United States to the International Labor Office at Geneva, declared that the United States as a nation has been backward in enacting child labor legislation.

Counsels Unions

Spencer Miller Jr.
Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, Who Warned the A. F. of L. Convention of the Need for Self-Discipline in the Ranks of Organized Labor

Hill Folk of South Held Needing Aid To Bar Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Declaring that "truth makes people everywhere free," C. Oliver Moore, counsellor for the International Save the Children Fund of America, today sent 200 delegates to the two-day conference held by the fund here to their task of taking hope and help to impoverished sections of the southern mountains.

"This is a problem, and America solves her problems," Mr. Moore, who recently visited the needy areas, said at the concluding session of the conference at the McAlpin Hotel last night. "She has a genius that way.

"Truth makes people everywhere free and we, by giving them modern knowledge, must make these people free. The nation will have to pause to deal with the situation."

Traces of Radicalism

In meeting the problem, Mr. Moore advised using the leadership of those affected, adding that there were "incipient conditions of restlessness down there which will end in radicalism unless the nation deals with them."

The 22 counties of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia which the fund has been serving for five years with food, clothing and books, at the same time seeking to help the recipients to help themselves, presented "an extremely difficult situation," it was stressed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Diocese of New York. The people needed training to an entirely new point of view, he asserted, since they were in the habit of following the ways of their fathers.

"That doesn't warrant us saying we can't do anything with the situation," Bishop McConnell said. "We must stand by and support those who are making a heroic effort to do something specific for these people."

Need $1,000,000 a Year

The carrying on of this work effectively demands $1,000,000 a year, according to another speaker, Mrs. Jesse M. Bader, a vice-chairman of the fund.

Other speakers reported that 400 children would be kept out of school unless shoes were provided for them and that there would be no Christmas celebration for 300 children in Tennessee unless the organization came to the rescue.

Dr. John R. Voris, executive director of the fund, told how schools in West Virginia have had to close for lack of clothing and food for the pupils.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

sists on the Spanish question going back to the non-intervention committee. Britain, it is added, would at the same time restore to the Republican Government in Spain the right to buy arms.

Such reports undoubtedly tend to outrun the constable. But indications are strong that France and Britain have decided that of three totalitarian states whose activities are held to threaten the peace of the world, Italy is at the moment the most vulnerable and they are acting accordingly.

Three Convicts Flee From 'Honor Farm'

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 7 (AP)—Three convicts slugged a guard and temporarily used another for a hostage in making an escape from the Stateville prison honor farm early today. The prisoners, all serving terms for robbery, waylaid J. W. Black during the change of shifts, and then forced Albert Drungen, another guard, to accompany them.

Guard Drungen was dumped out of the car two miles north of the prison. He was unharmed, prison authorities said.

The attack on the guards occurred in a dormitory in which 150 trusties were asleep. The prisoners, whose escape was flashed over police radios in Illinois and near-by states, were: Gene Moorehead, William Hanley, both serving three to 20-year sentences, and James Poge, serving a one to 10-year sentence.

Warden Joseph Ragen said the trio was not involved in the hunger strike at the main prison this week.

Prison rules and regulations were tightened last Sunday when 1000 convicts went on a hunger strike. The warden attributed the strike to resentment against the state board of pardons and paroles.

Yesterday prison authorities said only 60 inmates refused to eat their meals. One of the chief reasons for the wholesale desertion, the warden said, was his order that the convicts could not listen to the broadcast of the World Series over the loudspeaker system until conditions returned to normal.

Slot Machines Banned in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Slot machines have been banned throughout France by a governmental decree. Police have obliged cafés, bars and other establishments where the gambling machines were placed to remove them.

This action came as the climax of a long press campaign against the "boites à sous," as the machines were called. They had become so numerous and so well patronized that they represented a large proportion of the revenue of café proprietors, and are estimated to have obsorbed tremendous sums.

The decree is apparently directed only against the sort of slot machines that pay in cash. A movement has already begun, however, to get the ban extended to other kinds of gambling apparatus which offer merchandise prizes.

American Tercentenary Draws Swedish Savant

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. Theodor Svedberg, Nobel Prize winner, arrived here from Sweden on the liner Kungsholm yesterday to participate in the Swedish tercentenary celebrations of 1937 and 1938, commemorating the 300th anniversary of Swedish colonies in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

The savant will give his first lecture at the University of Delaware, Otc. 15. At the University of Wisconsin, he will aid in installing an ultra-centrifuge machine which he invented to determine the specific gravity of molecules.

Vanquished and Victor

International Press, Toronto

Earl Rowe
Ontario Conservative Leader, Defeated in Race for Provincial Parliament

Wide World

Mitchell F. Hepburn
Liberal Premier of Ontario and Foe of the C. I. O., Re-elected

Hepburn Sweeps Ontario Poll On Anti-C. I. O. Platform

TORONTO, Oct. 7, (C. P.)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn and his Liberal government were assured today of at least a 63 to 23 control of the Ontario Legislature by a near record victory at the polls.

From 1,500,000 ballots cast in yesterday's general election the anti-C.I.O. executive and his following drew a support that neared their record of three years ago when they swept into power.

In the contest for 90 seats in Ontario's 20th legislature, the Liberals not only won 63 seats against the Conservatives' 23 but also may count on support from two Liberal-Progressives, one Independent-Liberal and another member whose political label is "United Farmers of Ontario."

This potential strength of 67 seats was only five short of the total rolled up in 1934.

Despite the defeat of their leader, Earl Rowe, the Conservatives made a net gain of six seats, encroaching on the Hepburn Cabinet for two.

When his success was assured, Mr. Hepburn issued a statement declaring the result an endorsement of his opposition to the Committee for Industrial Organization and its membership drives in Ontario industry.

"The people of Ontario may rest assured they will have another five years of industrial peace," the Premier said.

"Ontario has given endorsement to the first jurisdiction that has had enough courage openly to defy and resist the threatened C. I. O. invasion . . . there will be industrial peace in Ontario and there will be a better deal for labor."

Mr. Hepburn accused John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., of "dictatorial ambitions" in connection with a strike of Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, at the Oshawa General Motors plant in April.

The C. I. O. became a debated issue in the campaign that began last August when the Premier called for an election. The Conservative leader, Mr. Rowe, espoused the right of free organization of workers and attacked the Hepburn financial policy.

Two of Mr. Hepburn's ministers who resigned last spring in disagreement with the Premier's labor policy—Arthur Roebuck, former Attorney General, and David Croll, Labor-Welfare Minister—were returned to the Legislature by their constituencies.

Lewis Calls C. I. O. Leaders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—John L. Lewis will gather leaders of his Committee for Industrial Organization about him next week to take inventory and devise new strategy for the bitter fight with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis will open the conference at Atlantic City next Monday, during the second week of the annual A. F. of L. convention at Denver.

His chieftains said it was intended primarily to canvass the organization's work and "consider reports upon its administrative affairs and policies," but there appeared little doubt today that the C. I. O. hoped to match any public attention attracted by its bitter rival for labor supremacy.

Mr. Lewis, in a New York speech Monday night, opened this campaign by denouncing some accusations of William Green, federation president, as "nothing more than a political wheeze."

Denies Political Aims

He contended "there is no security as far as economic peace is concerned" in the actions of some corporations he accused of signing worker-employer agreements with the A. F. of L. to avoid negotiations with the C. I. O.

Mr. Lewis ridiculed Green's charge that the C. I. O. chieftain had personal political ambitions.

Lewis leaders, discussing action they may take next week, professed little concern over the possibility that the A. F. of L. might decide to expel unions which bolted to join the C. I. O.

"We are a going organization already and we don't care whether they expel us or not," one of Mr. Lewis' aides said.

C. I. O. officials said that Mr. Lewis likely would analyze his position and discuss future policies, probably ranging from open political maneuvers to the important problem of financing his drive.

Leaders to Speak

In contrast to the Denver convention, no government spokesman has been invited to speak. J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, addressed the federation at Denver Tuesday.

Mr. Lewis, John Brophy, director of the C. I. O., and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, probably will be the only speakers.

Close at hand, however, will be such other leaders as Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee; Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, and Harry Bridges, director of the committee's West Coast maritime organization work.

Underlying the talk of strikes, organization and details of policy, however, will be Mr. Lewis's principal contention—that national industrial unions, rather than craft organizations, afford the only effective means for organization of labor.

Lewis States Stand

Declaring that new economic and social objectives must be established, Mr. Lewis said recently:

"A critical attitude toward capitalism and the depression which brought it on, together with labor's pitifully small share in the subsequent gains . . . have brought the masses to the realization that political democracy in America, to be effective, must be extended to include sound measures and guarantees of industrial democracy."

He contended the C. I. O. is "in reality a widespread spontaneous crusade among all groups of workers."

$19,000,000 Remains In War Claim Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Treasury officials estimated today—on the twentieth anniversary of the enactment of the famous "Wartime Trading With the Enemy Act"—that about $19,000,000 remains available for settlement of American and German World War claims.

Under the act, approved Oct. 6, 1917, the alien property custodian confiscated more than $200,000,000 worth of American property owned by German nationals.

Included in the property seized, however, was a large number of ships, numerous patents and a radio station for which the United States agreed the owners should be reimbursed. There were 315 such approved claims, totaling $86,738,320, on which $43,368,899 has been paid.

Treasury officials estimated that of the approximately $19,000,000 yet available for distribution, Americans are entitled to $7,390,000 and Germans $11,401,000.

$2,900,000 for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The Federal Government expects the cost of supplying feed and fodder to the drought area of Saskatchewan during the period ending March 31, 1938, will amount to $2,900,000, according to J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

Ransom Note Reported From Ross Kidnapers

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—A ransom note was reported to have been received today from kidnapers of Charles Ross, well-to-do retired greeting card manufacturer. Earl Connelly, investigator for the Department of Justice, refused to confirm or deny receipt of the note. Mrs. Ross recently paved the way for communication with the kidnapers by announcing her readiness to co-operate with them for her husband's safe return.

Usually reliable authorities said the note had been mailed to a Mrs. Breckenridge, a friend of the Ross family, in care of general delivery. Mr. Ross was kidnaped Sept. 25 near Sycamore, Ill., by three men who stopped the car in which he was riding with his former secretary.

Labor Board Ruling Aids Craft Union in Steel Plant

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

St. Louis, Mo.: In a significant decision apparently limiting the scope of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the National Labor Relations Board ruled a minority craft union may be a bargaining agent for workers within its jurisdiction in a plant where the majority of the employees are members of an industrial union.

The effect of the ruling in the case in which the board acted was to make it possible for three American Federation of Labor unions to obtain recognition as collective bargaining agents at the Commonwealth plant of the General Steel Castings Corporation in Granite City, Ill., where an overwhelming majority of the workers belong to a C. I. O. affiliate.

The board, in its decision reached at Washington and announced at the regional office here, found that the C. I. O.'s Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers represented at least 2100 of the Commonwealth plant's 2700 employees.

Denver, Colo.: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called the Labor Relations Board's decision in the General Steel Casting's Corporation case "a step in the right direction." The decision giving craftsmen the right to decide whether they wanted to join craft unions or the C. I. O. industrial union, Mr. Green said, however, did not change the federation's position that the Wagner labor disputes act should be amended.

New York: Owners of 5000 kosher meat shops kept their doors shut today for the fifth successive day despite growing objections by city officials. The butchers called the strike last Saturday night to protest against high wholesale beef prices.

New York: The National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate claiming a membership of 47,000 unlicensed seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, today announced signing of one-year contracts with nine steamship companies in the coal carrying trade.

The contracts, first signed by the union, cover 2240 men working on 56 ships, provide for an average wage increase of 15 per cent—from $5 to $25 a month—for a closed shop, 8-hour day, overtime pay, 8 holidays a year with pay, improved living quarters, extra pay for certain types of work and arbitration of disputes. The agreements were reached after weeks of negotiation and effect every unlicensed employee aboard the 56 ships.

New York: The Transport Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate which is holding its first convention here, adopted a constitution calling for organization of all transit workers along industrial lines except employees of steam railway systems. The constitution was adopted at an executive session of 400 delegates from 17 states. One local will be established in each city where the union is represented.

Newark, N. J.: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, said yesterday that Henry Ford is "not to blame for the working conditions in his plants."

He declared that Mr. Ford is "sincere and honest in his efforts to give his men the best possible working conditions." Mr. Martin added that "most of Ford's lieutenants are not in sympathy with the ideals that seem to be Mr. Ford's. They keep him misinformed as to conditions, and as a result, just the opposite to what Mr. Ford would like, obtains."

Lansford, Penna.: Well fed and warmed by three tiny stoves, 43 coal-blackened miners huddled deep in a dark tunnel today, determined to sit there until their demands for higher wages were met.

More than 1300 feet below the surface, the men—all married—played pinochle while union leaders and the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company pondered what to do about it.

Washington: United Mine Workers officials said today they regarded as "not very important," a sit-down strike of 44 anthracite miners at a Lansford, Penna., colliery. They said they had instructed the U. M. W. district office at Hazelton, Penna., to seek a settlement.

Johnstown, Penna.: James Mark, mine union leader who directed the Bethlehem steel strike during part of June, testified before the National Labor Relations Board today that he was escorted by police before Mayor Daniel J. Shields and city council the night of June 29 and was urged to leave the city.

Mr. Mark said the mayor told him: "Gentlemen, we have nothing against you personally, you have committed no violation of the law that I know of, but we do not like the cause you represent and neither do the citizens of Johnstown like the cause you represent."

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Adult Education Traced To Ancient Town Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 7—Adult education originated in the town meetings of New England, where men were trained for roles in Congress and elsewhere in public life. From that point there were distinct stages of development.

This history was traced for librarians of the State, in convention here, by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution, today.

Next came the luceum movement in England, he said. "Then the establishment of the Harvard Library, the general library movement, backed by Andrew Carnegie funds, and the Sunday schools with their libraries, which far exceeded other book collections of the day.

"The Chautauqua institution was an outgrowth of the Sunday school as an agency for training teachers, Dr. Bestor continued, and from this in turn originated the idea of a summer school and the Chautauqua summer assemblies, which reached their peak in the 1920's. After that time the radio and other types of education and entertainment entered into the picture.

Dr. Bestor held that, because of the rapidly declining proportion of children in the population, the educational program must be devoted increasingly to adults.

"We see, then, as a matter of fact, that adult education is now new, but that it has existed under different names and that it now merely has acquired the dignity of its own name and special attention," he added.

There still are a great many opportunities for the young people of this day, according to Robert Hoppock of New York, assistant to the director of the National Occupation Conference. He told the librarians the fields beckoning especially are air-conditioning, oil burners and journalism.

"Librarians can help greatly in steering persons toward lucrative work by making available to them the very best information in the chosen fields," he added.

Vote Registration Lifts in New York; Still Below 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—With only three days left to qualify for voting in the 1937 mayoralty election on Nov. 2, civic forces redoubled their efforts today to get out an enrollment comparable with the huge total of 1936, when the Presidential contest made record figures here. After three days of lagging registration totals, the figures took a sharp upturn on last night's books, lifting the number of registrants to 960,405, or within 1669 voters of the number for the same period in the last mayoralty election in 1933. This is still 191,869 below the 1936 three-day figure.

Registration will continue today and tomorrow between 5 and 10:30 p. m. and will end on Saturday, when the registry offices will be open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Citizens who fail to enroll this week may not vote in November.

Supporters of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia were seeking to implement the increase in the totals today with a house-to-house and telephone canvass stressing that "the job in 1933 was to get good city government; the job in 1937 is to keep good city government." Signs reading, "Throw Tammany here" had appeared on trash cans and baskets in Manhattan neighborhoods, but the tours of a ripping crew were necessitating daily replacements.

'The Monitor Views the News'

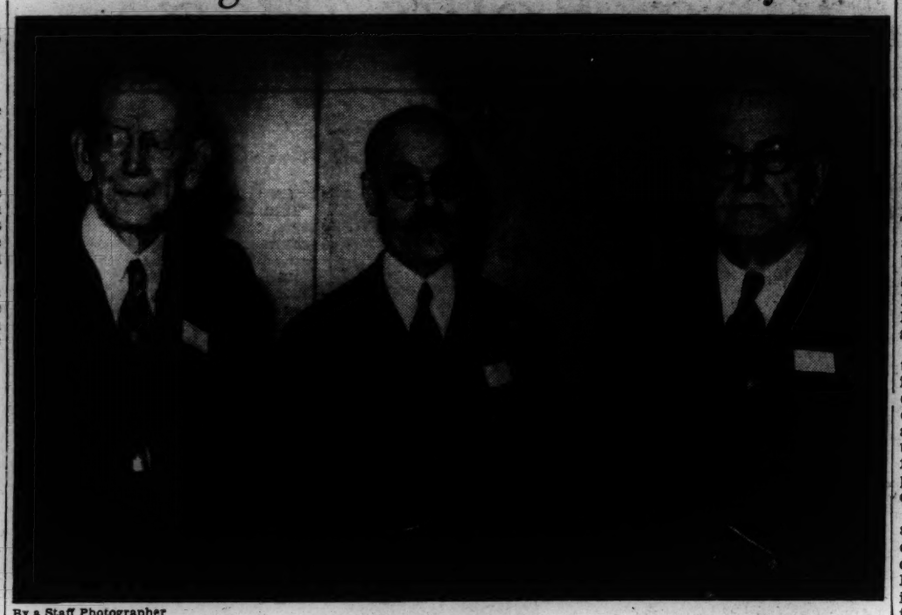
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

Auburn—Weekdays, 11:45 a. m., WMBO. 1310kc.

Civil Engineers Criticize Federal Projects



By a Staff Photographer

Daniel W. Mead
Past President of American Society

George J. Desbarats
President of Engineering Institute of Canada

Henry Earle Riggs
Nominee for President of American Society

Politics Blamed For Racketeering In Cities of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7—Defining the modern racketeer as "the product of criminal organization plus political influence," Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for district attorney of New York County, where two years as special rackets prosecutor have given him national status in this field, today had warned American cities to stop electing "political" prosecutors if they want to end rackets.

Urging citizens to use their ballots to pull away the screen of politics from organized crime, Mr. Dewey, in an address before the annual meeting of the Association of International Chiefs of Police here last night, declared that teamwork between the police and the prosecutor's office was essential for solution of the problem. Politics was, however, a chief obstacle to this, he said, adding that while "great strides" had been made in removing political influence in police work, there has been "little progress" toward taking the prosecutor from the political field.

"Police can hope to break these racket enterprises only with the help of a district attorney who will cooperate, investigate, work like a slave and then prosecute with force and ability," he continued.

Police Need Aid

"The modern police officer knows that without a willing district attorney to supplement his own work, a well-planned case is likely to go out the window. More than that, he knows that he will never get beyond the little fellow to the big shot in the background.

"An alert prosecutor and an alert policeman have much to give each other. When both are willing to work together for weeks and months, if necessary, both succeed. When one lies down on the job, both fail.

"Political sponsors are well satisfied with prosecutors who occupy their swivel chairs, waiting for the police, unaided, to give them evidence on a silver platter. But the results, when the crimes are complex, can never satisfy a real cop."

Many criminals had got their start "by supplying petty thugs to help politicians carry elections," Mr. Dewey continued, saying that the best part of their pickings was some kind word in the ear of the politician's pet police court judge or magistrate. From such a start, he declared, it was a typical progression to take over an industry or a labor union with brass knuckles and guns, until "in two decades they came to direct whole industries and rule a veritable army of mobsters, ruining capital and labor alike."

"Front Man" Unimportant

The racket crime could not be solved merely by the arrest of the "front man," Mr. Dewey said, since he "often does not even know why he throws the stench bomb or conducts the shake-down of a business man—or even the name of the ultimate boss." The solution depends on investigation of the structure of the criminal enterprise to reach to the important, responsible criminals behind the act."

"This is not the job of the patrolman on the beat, the precinct detective or the headquarters detective," he declared. "They have no power of supoena, no accountants. The job requires organization, long-range drive and absolute freedom from political influence. Unless the job is done, the arrest of the tool of the mob does not even interrupt the racket."

Huge Federal Projects Draw Fire From Civil Engineers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 7 — A detailed examination into the wisdom of such government-fostered engineering projects as Bonneville Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority, Missouri River navigation, Florida Canal and Passamaquoddy tital projects, marked "the end of a period of silence on the part of responsible engineers" as Dr. Henry Earle Riggs, honorary professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan today became nominee for president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Dr. Riggs' searching report on governmental entrance into engineering fields followed sweeping attacks made at opening sessions yesterday by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a further declaration by Daniel W. Mead, past-president of the association, that "engineers would be doing less than their duty" if they hesitated to discuss "many ill-conceived and unwarranted public works undertaken by the Federal Administration."

Quoddy Venture

Categorically considering each federal project, Dr. Riggs dismissed the Passamaquoddy venture by pointing out that for ten hours each day there would be no power development and that in each month the range of tides varies from about 10½ feet to 24 feet, and there could be no possible uniformity of power output, consequently a small amount of firm power when the total capacity is considered. The initial request for funds was for $47,000,000. Approximately $6,000,000 was spent before Congress refused to make further appropriations."

The second item attacked was the navigation project on the Missouri River. "During the first three years of the present Administration $47,000,000 was spent on the Missouri River improvement and more than $60,000,000 of an estimated $109,000,000 went into the building of Fort Peck Dam, so that the net total of federal money spent up to June 30, 1936, was $202,495,633. To complete Fort Peck Dam, another $18,500,000 will have to be appropriated.

"At least 90 per cent of the reported traffic on the Missouri was material for government construction and has been for the past eight or ten years. But prior administrations must share any criticism as to the propriety of great expenditures on this river. From 1876 to 1933 the total expenditures for new work and maintenance totalled a little under $95,000,000 and during those years it was termed by critics, 'pork barrel legislation.'

Fort Peck Dam

Fort Peck Dam has been considered as part of the river navigation project. It will be the world's largest earth dam. Although the plans provide for a possible future power plant, there is small likelihood of building one except for irrigation pumping, as the territory is but sparsely settled and there are not over three or four towns with more than 5000 population within a 150-mile radius. The division engineer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, placed $3,000,000 as the justifiable expenditure at Fort Peck for flood protection in the river below St. Joseph, and says, 'It would have little, if any, effect upon Mississippi floods.' This clearly is a navigation project."

Grand Coulee was next examined by the engineers. Dr. Riggs continued, "Construction at Grand Coulee was put in charge of the Bureau of Reclamation, a contract for the dam and power plant was entered into July 16, 1934, and work actively commenced.

"The present work under contract includes only the foundations of the Columbia River Dam and the Senior Engineer says, "Completion of the Grand Coulee Dam is a problem for the future and one that need not be given serious consideration until the work now under contract is nearing completion.'

"Within a year or two Congress will be asked for more money to carry on this project. It may properly ask just what it is proposed to do. Why it is needed and whether the project will be self-liquidating. It is made perfectly clear in the report of the Corps of Engineers that 'the feasibility of the pumping plan is dependent on the possibility of selling practically the entire output of primary power at a remunerative rate."

Nations Knowing Each Other Put Above Pact or Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Between fascism and nazism on one side and communism on the other, the scales favor the Russian system, in the opinion of H. Wickham Steed, English journalist, formerly editor of The Times of London. He sees nazism as "inverted bolshevism." Speaking before members of the English-Speaking Union, at a tea given to him and his bride in Rockefeller Plaza yesterday afternoon, Mr. Steed said:

"It is infinitely more insiduous than communism. Under communism, there is a chance that the individual may develop; under the other, there is no chance. Russia adopted Marxism, which implies the usurpation of freedom and property; fascism and nazism arose as champions of private property and usurpers of freedom."

Mr. Steed thus went on record against all these three forms of government and came out strongly for democratic rule. Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, he held, "suppressed individual freedom quite as effectively and quite as ruthlessly," as have the Bolsheviki. All these systems, along with socialism, were "scientifically unsafe," he declared.

Mr. Steed held there was need for a better understanding of the United States by the English people, declaring that if there was anything that could prevent a union of the people of the two chief branches of the English-speaking families, it was "the assumption that because we speak an approximate common language, we therefore understand one another." On this point he went on to observe:

"We do not; and I hasten to add that it is mainly the fault of us Britons. Many English people come to this country in the false belief that they are coming to the country of cousins, or kinsmen, and they go about looking for them. They say, down on the docks, 'I don't find any cousins; they are most extraordinary cousins.'

A "Foreign Nation"

"But some few come knowing that they are coming to the greatest foreign nation with which we have to deal. They begin to understand. I am always a little afraid, especially in England, that our members of the English-Speaking Union will fall into the error of believing that no special effort is necessary to understand the United States. That, to my mind, is a fundamental error and a very serious obstacle to your people and my people and the peoples everywhere who care for the welfare of civilization.

"There should be understanding. We don't want an understanding in the form even of a tariff agreement, valuable as that would be—valuable as it might be—or of a kind of defensive alliance. We want more understanding of each country, so that if some great crisis arose, we would pull together on the same rope and pull together on the same rope with the same purpose."

Here Mr. Steed paid a tribute to Sir Wilmot Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times of London, for working to this end. Sir Wilmot, he said, had done much to promote true understanding and to convey to the English people the American conception of the corporate person. He characterized this "corporate person" as a legal fiction which did not exist in England, but which was of the utmost importance here, because it was a chief factor underlying the whole American economic system.

The concept of freedom under the law freely made, was characterized by Mr. Steed as "the great English contribution to the history of civilization." Regarding this, he asked:

"Are we going to stand and see it remain, or are we going to see the things which are the very warp and woof of our civilized existence destroyed?

"As a foreigner here, it is not my duty even to think what I should do if I were an American citizen; but it is my duty to tell you what we think in England—and many of us—if war should come. I am not convinced that it should come.

Moral Responsibilities

"People do not fight for material interest. They fight for something they think is worthy of the sacrifice of their life, and I see no other cause for which people might be called upon to fight—for which my people would fight. Now there comes the question: Why should we talk of this war? Let's keep out of it; let the other nations fight.

"We in England are only 21 miles from the French border by sea and five minutes by airplane. We have to take account of what goes on in France, Belgium, etc. We have to think that those countries stand absolutely on the same basis that we do."

He urged that England now stand fast for her international moral responsibilities. He reviewed situations in which military dictators saw England seemingly sidestepping these obligations, as in the abandonment of the League of Nations in 1935 and 1936.

"We must halt somewhere, unless Mussolini or Hitler will say that we are always on the run," he declared.

Referring briefly to the Chicago address of President Roosevelt, Mr. Steed said similar views were held in England.

Kosher Pickets Plan To Extend Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—With Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and his city market department urging housewives to substitute poultry while retail beef prices are so high, the Federation of Kosher Butchers, "striking" against excessive wholesale costs of meat, moved today to picket all kosher poultry shops here.

Its effort to prevent the retail sale of poultry as well as meat until they have forced down the price scale followed a meeting at Cooper Union last night, when 5000 members of the federation rejected the pleas of their president, William Greenwald; Market Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., and the State Department of Agriculture that they call off the stoppage, which has been in effect since Saturday.

Even the possibility that the city might sell poultry as a result of their refusal failed to budge the butchers' stand against reopening City officials will not attempt this step unless housewives actually are barred from the shops, it was said in market department quarters today.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 163 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta — Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta — Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Thomasville—Daily, except Sunday, Oct. to 16, inc., 9:30 a. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Cumberland — Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Oct. 16 and 30, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank — Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WONW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Mondays, 1:45 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo — Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City — Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City — Saturdays, 12:30 p. m. WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WMCA 570kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM 1150kc.
Syracuse — Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL 1360kc.
Utica—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside — Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg — Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP 1430kc.
Philadelphia — Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia — Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., KQV. 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Fridays, 6 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Second and fourth Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Petersburg—Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.
Richmond — Second Sundays, 3 p. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Huntington — Fourth Sundays, 6 p. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sundays, Oct. 31, and Jan. 16, 1938, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc.

P. R. T. Pay and Pensions Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—Additional pension benefits as well as a 7 per cent wage increase retroactive to July 1 are provided in a new Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company contract, approved on Oct. 5 by Federal Judge George A. Welsh.

Approval of Judge Welsh was necessary since all the company's affairs are under his supervision pending P. R. T. reorganization in Federal court. The contract was negotiated by the court-appointed trustees of the company and the P. R. T. Employees' Union, headed by a former motorman, John A. Green.

The contract will cost the company $1,000,000 a year in additional wages, according to the trustees, but they hope for a substantial increase in business as the city's industries show increasing gains, and also for new savings through widespread installation of busses and trackless trolleys and other changes expected when the reorganization plan is eventually completed.

Under the new contract, pensions for employees of at least 65 years of age and 25 years of service are increased from $40 to $50 a month. At the same time the monthly payments by employees are reduced from $1.75 to $1.

Treasury for Laws To Stop Refunds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Treasury Department, seeking to forestall numerous suits for tax refunds, announced yesterday that it would recommend legislation preventing refunds of levies collected under the Tobacco and Potato Control Acts and the Bankhead Cotton Act.

Rulings by federal circuit courts of appeal have held the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Control Act unconstitutional and have ordered refunds of taxes paid under it. About $6,000,000 in taxes was collected under the three acts. Most of this came from the tobacco and cotton laws.

Employee Funds Win Tax Benefit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled yesterday that employees' organizations administering funds for benefit payments to workers and their families were exempt from corporation taxes.

This exemption applied, the bureau said, even though employee beneficiaries might be required to make regular contributions to the mutual benefit fund, and even if contributions also were made by employers.

In another ruling, the bureau held that persons engaged in producing maple syrup were not agricultural laborers, and therefore were subject to social security taxes.

A third ruling said that payments from a union to a member for time lost from his regular employment while serving as a negotiator for the union constituted wages and were taxable under the security law.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

'Au Revoir, France!'

The last lap of our cycling tour through Normandy included two encounters with children. The first took place in the little Inn at St. Benoit, facing the sea. The buxom garconne bobbed us a welcome, and showed us her humble rooms. I felt of the bedding. It was as damp as a cloud. When Emily, my companion, conveyed this discovery to Madame, the entire ménage was instantly thrown into an uproar. The whole family, consisting of père, mère, grandmère, fils, et l'enfant, grouped themselves around the big stove and argued. They told Emily that no one ever complained of the beds in this house being "cold."

"Pas froid, Madame," said Emily. "Mais humide."

"Humide?" they exclaimed blankly.

Apparently, despite the fact that the sea was at their door, the word humide was unknown in those parts. However, concessions were made. Hot bricks were placed in the beds, and we were assured that we would be comfortable. While this was done with a great show of indulgence, we ate our supper sitting on a long narrow bench at a long narrow table. We were given bread and vegetable soup out of a huge tureen, an omelette, and salad, with cider drawn from a pump. The cooking (both family and custom) was done over the stove in the same room. Then the family retreated to a smaller kitchen to have their evening meal. Through the open door we could see His Majesty, the infant, reigning from the high chair, and entertaining everybody by squealing and clapping saucepans on his head. This particularly enchanted le père, a ruddy-cheeked fisherman, and grandmère, who wore a white cap framing her lovely wrinkled face, but showing the tight braids wound round the back of her head. She bustled about in her carpet slippers, looking after everybody except herself.

An Entertaining Evening

From time to time, fishermen kept dropping in for their meal. And they were served fragrant steamed mussels. Emily asked grandmère if we could not have some of those delicious moules.

"Mais ce sont trop bourgeois!" she said, staring at us.

We might have to pay through the nose to get steamed mussels (and not half as fresh) at the little French café in Wardour Street, London, but in France we could not get them at all because they were beneath us.

After supper, the fishermen read Le Petit Parisien, or played an old-fashioned gramophone with its tremendous brass horn. Then, while everybody took turns dandling the baby, la mère took out every last piece of its pink and blue knitted clothing from the cupboard, to exhibit to us. After which we retired.

I pondered the possibility of sleeping in the crib, which I found in my room. We had come to think that every hotel room in France contained one. But eventually I chose the bed, and without undressing, tried to make myself comfortable among the hot bricks, hot-water bottles, and the omnipresent couvrepied. I kept warm enough through the night, but was waked up by crowing roosters at two, three, four, five and six o'clock respectively. Yet as we bussed to St. Malo the next morning (dark, angry skies and slanting rain made cycling impossible) we told each other that we had spent the most entertaining evening of our trip in that little inn.

A Gay Beach Party

We left our luggage and bikes at the dock and then did some hasty, last-minute shopping in the rain, buying sausages, cheese, strips of embroidery, rope-soled beach slippers, and rolls of oilcloth.

Burdened like camels, we lunched at the smartest restaurant in town, by way of a swan-song, and outstayed the guests in order to sit on the tepid radiator and dry out our clothes. Emily began to be restless. To divert her, I suggested doing accounts.

We reckoned that we had spent in 10 days a total of only £4, exclusive of fares, which was not bad, considering that the exchange was against us (we got only 73 francs to the pound). The sun congratulated us by coming out at that moment, so we strolled down to the town wall, outside which was a lovely beach. (St. Malo is the fortified town from which Cartier started off to discover Canada.)

Here occurred our second encounter with children. The beach was a perfect garden of them, watched over by their mothers and nannies, all of whom had the same expressions, and sat knitting and gossipping. We knitted too as we sunned ourselves on the rocks, and watched the gay scene: les mamans, with their high-pitched chatter, les chiens, with their shrill barking, les petits, with their excited prattle, all trying their best to drown out the swish-swash and boom of the surf.

At about four o'clock, the bread-and-chocolate hour in French nurseries, these merry youngsters drifted expectantly towards their parents and guardians, to be rewarded with bread and butter and chocolate.

On this note of domestic content the two curious cyclists said au revoir to France—the hour having arrived for them to take the boat across the Channel.

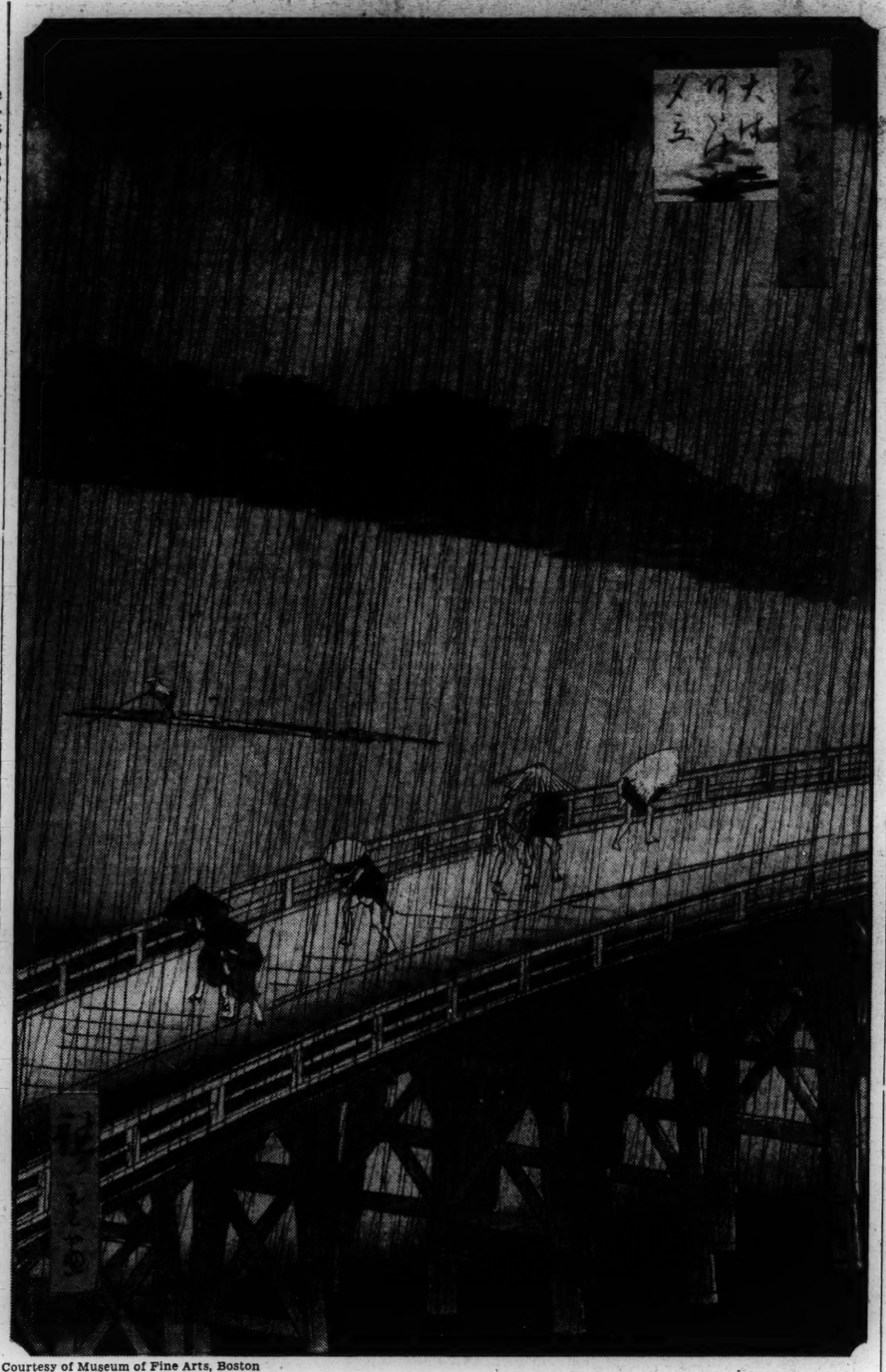
CLARISSA LORENZ

The Crown of the Harvest

Harvest time in Hungary, the land of corn, is a season for special rejoicing. As soon as the crops have been garnered, the harvesters on each estate, dressed in their best Sunday clothes and carrying their scythes over their shoulders, make their way to the home of the landowner to present him with a huge crown made from the best crops of the year.

"We come to greet you, dear Sir, on the occasion of harvest," says the young spokesman who has been specially chosen from among the workers. "We have finished the work and have brought you a crown made out of the most beautiful ears of wheat grown this year. The Lord helped us with sunshine and rain. We did what we could to sow the seed in the best way and to cut the corn as soon as possible, and now we ask you to take this crown from us as heartily as we bring it to you."

The land-owner, standing with his friends and other employees, not only accepts the friendly greetings, but usually orders a gift to be distributed among the harvesters in addition to the Harvest Meal which is an occasion of merrymaking and dancing.



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Shower on Ghashi Bridge," Japanese Print by Hiroshige (1797-1858)

Fun, Humor and Drama in Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Sonja Henie again proves, in "Thin Ice," her second motion picture, that she is one of the most charming as well as one of the most graceful ladies on the screen. Having found that their skating star is a thoroughgoing box-office attraction, her producers have spared no expense to make this film even more lavish than "One in a Million."

While the ice ballets—there are three big ones, performed by Miss Henie and a large chorus of men and women skaters—are the most impressive spectacles of the film, the story and humor departments stand up unusually well. Miss Henie is, not inappropriately, a skating instructor at a Swiss resort hotel who receives only snubs from her employer until her name becomes romantically entangled with that of a visiting prince. The little skater innocently accepts the prince's story that he is a newspaper reporter. Tyrone Power plays the hero and a few of the many comedy roles are portrayed by Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn, George Givot, Alan Hale and Joan Davis. The scenery is lovely and has been well photographed.

The Hollywood child stars seem to have been rather quiet during the past few weeks—all except the irrepressible Jane Withers. In "Wild and Woolly" Jane seems just as willing as ever to put her elders into the shade. She prevents a bank hold-up just as her town is having its annual rodeo and pageant. Walter Brennan, Pauline Moore and Carl "Alfalfa" Switzer—who steals almost every scene in which he appears—are three of the more important of the other players.

West Point cadets and Annapolis "middies" are not new subjects to Hollywood, but "Annapolis Salute," the latest story laid against the background of the United States Naval Academy, is certainly one of the better pictures of its type. In it, a young midshipman is sorely tried before he finds a way to follow the career for which he and his father have both sacrificed and yet keep the love of a girl. Jimmy Ellison, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey and Van Heflin take to life at Annapolis and seem to like it.

James Cagney used to be one of the screen's prize "toughies." In "Something to Sing About," his second starring picture for a new film firm, he plays a Broadway dancer who finds that there are thorns as well as roses along the path to screen fame. Playing with his usual naturalness, Jimmy leaves his band in New York, goes to Hollywood where he believes himself to be a flop, returns to find he is famous. Unfortunately, he is required to keep secret his marriage to a lovely singer.

Misunderstandings crop up until she leaves for New York, but he follows and they are reunited with the band once more. This is of no more importance than most movie musicals but it is quite good fun and Mr. Cagney dances well. Evelyn Daw is the girl, while Mona Barrie, William Frawley and Gene Lockhart play important supporting roles.

Although not all of you have advanced far enough in your studies to have read any of the novels of Emile Zola, most of you have probably heard of this noted French author. Besides his literary fame, he gained perhaps an even greater international reputation by being the man who accused French army officials of misconduct in sentencing Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a young officer, to Devil's Island, for an act of treason of which he was innocent.

Zola's letter rocked the world, and Warner Brothers' "The Life of Emile Zola" provides a remarkable drama drawn from this and other incidents in the author's life. Paul Muni plays Zola, and other historic characters appear in the persons of Joseph Schildkraut as Dreyfus, Grant Mitchell as Georges Clemenceau, Robert Barrat as Major Walsin-Esterhazy, Morris Carnovsky as Anatole France nd Vladimir Sokoloff as Paul Cezanne. It is an important and worthwhile film.

[This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month.]

A Windmill at Work

The island of Walcheren in the province of Zeeland is as lovely a part of Holland as one can find. Perhaps nowhere else is the charm of Holland more evident, for this small island is just full of everything that one thinks of as being typically Dutch. The green fields and little villages are all safe behind the high sand dunes, and the watchers of the great dike at Westkapelle do not relax their vigilance night or day.

Bicycling along this lovely part of Holland one bright July day, I came on a windmill on the winding road that led to Middleburg. Unlike many others I had seen, it was working. A door stood open at the bottom of the mill, and knowing that the Dutch were a friendly people, I entered. Sure enough, when I got inside the door and stood amongst big bulging sacks of grain, a boy appeared on the floor above and looked down the steep stairs at me. In sign language he said "come on up."

The lowest floor was only a store room for grain waiting to be ground. What a noise there was upstairs. There the big millstones whirled and ground as the mill itself trembled and shook from the turning of the huge arms outside. From a narrow little window in the thick brick wall I saw the brown sails go whirling by very close, chasing one another.

This was fun indeed—being inside a real Dutch windmill at work, and having the dusty miller point out the things of interest. I sat in a corner out of the way while the man and his small son hoisted big sacks up from below, and poured the yellow grain into a hopper. Corn was being ground and the fresh meal trickled into waiting sacks, slowly filling them. What a pleasant smell there was, and the meal dust in the air settling on everything.

The mill was very old and everything was built of wood except the brick walls and a few iron fittings from the blackmith. The big arms that the wind drove were of wooden latticework beautifully curved into propeller form, and fitted with sails of brown canvas which could be furled, reefed, or spread fully according to the wind.

Inside, the gears which distributed power from the main shaft to the millstones were all of wood, with separate hardwood teeth all worn shiny with long use. The builders had designed and built in crude wooden style not only the main gear trains, but an interesting and clever form of governor to prevent overspeeding if the wind became too high suddenly, and a separate drive to run the hoist used to lift the heavy grain sacks for the millers. The whole upper part could be turned to face the sails into wind from any direction by means of long sweeps which came down to a point in the rear, connected to a chain windlass which did the turning.

I wanted more than a memory of what I had seen here to take home, so in sign language I asked if I might take photographs. There were no objections at all, and the small boy obligingly posed for me. Shortly afterward another small boy appeared with paper bag and coin in hand to buy a little of the newly ground meal. This done, he clumped off in his wooden shoes and was gone.

When the grinding for the day was done the sails were brought to a stop with a big brake, and the mill was made ready for closing. Surely I had seen something of true Holland, untouched by modern times. After a farewell, I started off on the old bike along the Middleburg road, past groups of quaintly dressed Dutch folk, very happy over the day spent in the wonderful little island of Walcheren, and still happier over having seen the actual workings of a real old fashioned Dutch Windmill.

L. McC.

What the Boy Scouts Left Behind

When the Boy Scout Jamboree, held at Vogelenzang, Holland, last summer, came to an end, and the 25,000 boys, representing 52 nations, dismantled the great canvas city and dispersed, they left behind them the two things that Scouts always leave after camping:

1. Nothing.
2. Their thanks.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

King Kamehameha I, noted Hawaiian ruler, has been selected by the United States Post Office Department as the subject of the design for the new 3c Territorial stamp to be issued on Oct. 18. King Kamehameha I was known as the Napoleon of the Pacific. He came into power as ruler of a portion of Hawaii in 1782 and the young chief soon began to overrun his neighbors. For 13 years he slowly but surely conquered the neighboring tribes. Two island tribes, however, held out and these later came under his power by treaty, the last one about 1810.

The king changed the form of government from the simple tribal relations to organized government and encouraged industry, thus bringing a semblance of order out of the chaos in which the islands found themselves. With the advent of the coming of the better class of whites in 1790 the king learned of Christianity and expressed the desire to learn more of this religion, for he had long since come to disbelieve the pagan rituals. It was some time after King Kamehameha I's reign had closed in 1819, that missionaries arrived and the kingdom came under the influence he had so long hoped for. In selecting King Kamehameha I to represent the Hawaiian Islands on the new stamp issued the Department has chosen a most interesting personage who had done much for the advancement of his country.

New Foreign Issues

Australia has commemorated the 150th anniversary of the settlement of Australia at Sydney Cove, N. S. W., with a special set of stamps. There are three values all of the same design, the design being after a painting by John Allcot depicting Captain Phillip with his party on the shores of Sydney Cove tasting of the fresh waters from a near-by stream. The presence of this fresh water was the deciding factor in the establishment of the first permanent settlement at the Cove. The values are the 2d, 3d and 9d.

Austria has issued her annual Winterhilfe series of stamps in four values and these will appear during this month. In November a set of three values will be issued to commemorate the centenary of Austrian railroads. The stamps will picture ancient and modern locomotives. In December a special set of two stamps will be issued for stamping New Year greetings.

Belgium in commemoration of the International Music Congress issued a set of stamps on Sept. 15. This set also honored Eugene Ysaye, one of Belgium's greatest violinists. The portrait of Queen Elizabeth, who was a great patron of music, appears in the vignette with a small section of a violin appearing in the background. Ysaye made various successful European concert tours and during 1886-1898 was professor in the Royal Conservatory at Brussels. A new school of violin playing was originated by Ysaye that combined the features of the Belgian, French and German schools. In 1918 he became conductor of a Cincinnati orchestra.

Brazil commemorated the golden anniversary of Esperanto as a language with a 300-reis stamp printed in deep green. The stamp is square and pictures a globe in the center with a banner reading, "Ora Jubileo de Esperanto." Esperanto is an international language originated by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian physician, in 1887. It embodies only sounds common to languages of all nations and uses phonetic spelling. It is exceedingly simple and at one time was expected to become popular in international conferences and business.

Bulgaria presents Princess Marie Louise, the four-year-old daughter of King Boris and Queen Joanna, on a new set of stamps of four values. A second set bearing a portrait of the Crown Prince Simeon has also been issued. This month a series of Economic stamps will appear. This set consists of 10 values and will portray apples, grapes, plums and other export products of economic status.

Ecuador has issued a set of seven values commemorating the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution. Honduras and Nicaragua have also issued sets of stamps to commemorate the same event. France is expected to issue stamps for this event.

France has pictured the headless "Victory" of Samothrace on two special stamps which were sold only at the Louvre and affixed to postal cards. The values were the 30 plus 70c green and 55 plus 70c red. The surtax received from the stamps was placed in the museum fund. Pierre Loti (1850-1923), French author, was the subject of a special 50c plus 20c carmine stamp. Loti, born Louis Marie Julien Viaud, published many stories, tales and sketches, mostly of an exotic character dealing with the East.

Liechtenstein has placed on sale three values of the new pictorial series. The 3 rp shows a castle perched on the steep slope of a mountain, the 40 rp pictures ancient ruins and the 1 fr shows a valley scene and a monument of 1735 in the foreground.

Portugal has issued a $40 stamp picturing a shepherd in full dress, with his long staff, and bearing the inscription, "Gil Vincente no auto do Vaqueiro."

Roumania has a new set of "sports" stamps. There are five values in the set.

Switzerland's 1937 Pro-Juventute stamps picture Gen. Henri Dufour on the 5 plus 5 rp, Niklaus von der Flue on the 10 plus 5 rp, a boy's head on the 20 plus 5 rp and a girl's head on the 30 plus 10 rp.

United States

The new 3-cent Hawaiian postage stamp, first of the Territory series of stamps to be issued by the Post Office Department, will be placed on sale for the first time at the Honolulu post office on Oct. 18, 1937, and at other post offices throughout the Hawaiian Islands and the United States the following day or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit. The new stamp will be purple in color, of vertical format and printed in sheets of 50 by the rotary press. The central design will be a reproduction of the statue of King Kamehameha I, who first placed the Hawaiian Islands under a single sovereignty. The statue stands in front of the Iolani Castle in Honolulu. Rays of light as from a rising sun form a background for the central design. First day covers may be obtained by writing the postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, enclosing self-addressed return envelopes and a cash or postal money order for the amount of the postage of the covers to be returned to you. One may send as many as 10 covers and the covers must reach Honolulu before Oct. 18.

Top—New Liechtenstein Issue With Valley Scene and Monument of 1735. Second Row—(Left) Shepherd Stamp of Portugal, (Right) French Stamp Picturing "Victory" of Samothrace. Third Row—Belgian Stamp With Portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Bottom—Roumanian Sports Series

Issuance of the other three Territorial postage stamps will conclude the Post Office Department stamp program for the present year. The Alaskan and Puerto Rican stamps will be issued during November and the Virgin Islands stamp will be on sale in mid-December. Native scenes are favored for the designs of the stamps.

The Magic of Line

By Dorothy Adlow

The lecturer seemed to be meeting the students on more familiar ground when he commenced the third talk on fine arts. He showed a Japanese print. One of the students owned a similar colored wood-block print, a birthday gift which he did not seem inclined to hang on the wall. Another remembered vaguely seeing such prints reproduced in color in a popular magazine. A third seemed to note a resemblance between such prints and his favorite reel, "Noah's Ark," a Walt Disney animated cartoon. Though he was disinterested in previous lectures, today he sat up. "Now we are getting somewhere," thought he, "There seems to be a sign of life. I am a man of action."

Yes, action was to be the theme today. The Hiroshige print of "Shower on Ghashi Bridge" was carefully chosen. In this art course, it was the first reference to a theme of nature. The professor, however, would not dwell upon scenery and landscape, a vast subject in itself which would be treated duly in later lectures. Today he would hold forth upon the method employed by a Japanese printmaker in characterizing a shower, a bridge, some distracted people, a river, with the limited ingredients of line and color.

Lines we encounter in so many guises that we rarely pause to think of them in daily experience: the clothes line, fishing line, coast line, the lines of a telegraph wire, the bulging or slender lines of personal contours, the arrowy line of lightning. Each profession has its particular lines of qualification, the carpenter, the engineer, the dancer, the mathematician. Lines characterize so many things. It would take a long list indeed, to itemize the phenomena of line in everyday life. Sometimes the line is actually drawn, or cut, or carefully measured; sometimes it is implied, as a direction, or trend, a line of thought.

The Artist's Line

In the hands of the artist the line is a very sensitive, very responsive agent. He can make it say a great deal in a very effective way. Let us observe the manner in which the line has been put to work in this Hiroshige print. Lines vary, now thick, now thin; here parallel, there converging; sometimes solid, sometimes broken. A line is capable of being stalwart and erect, as may be observed in the dependable supports of the bridge; flexible, as it is in the curved rail; a loose scrawl as it appears in the small boat. The oval or angular lines of the umbrellas communicate an idea of pressure, and the decisive outlines of the hustling victims of the downpour express markedly their hurried movements. The scrawl which depicts the boat, strenuously navigated by the energetic oarsman, seems so casual, and yet it tells the story, gives the measure of the boat and its direction of movement.

After one has examined the details, line for line, there remains another way of probing the linear character of a picture. The lines are studied in a group, collectively, as they relate to each other. Take the bridge, which sweeps towards the right, sidewards, upwards. All its lineaments seem to help in re-enforcing this diagonal, moving rightwards. Our attention is drawn in this direction, as though an arrow or baton pointed it out.

A Leftward Thrust

And then, as if to safeguard us from moving out of the picture on this definite path, there is a smaller, leftward diagonal furnished by the small boat as it moves up the river. In this relation the lines we refer to are not particular decipherable lines which we may follow with a finger, or pointer, but lines which we feel, lines of movement. Most emphatic for promoting a sense of movement are the lines of the downpour of rain which slash and streak the entire surface of the print.

As to the color, it is secondary in a picture of this kind. That will be the topic of another discussion.

The Disney enthusiast spoke up, asking why the Disney cartoon was so much like the Japanese print. The professor smiled saying that the cartoonists found an encylcopedia of ideas in old prints. The cartoonist tries to bestow magic upon the line, induce animation, dramatize it. He has the great advantage of the cinematic motion in the presentation. In motion pictures the performers really move and have their actions recorded, but in the animated cartoon movement is an illusion, a trick. The cartoonists borrow from masters in line, simulate their ingenious devices, hoping to enrich and enlarge enormously their scope of expression, and gain a maximum effect in movement and grace.

After the lecture the owner of the Japanese print hurried home, for he had decided to hang it up where he could tell his friends about its many interesting qualities. Mr. Skeptic maintained his sullen attitude. To him this talk about lines was twaddle, much ado about nothing. "That Japanese print is flat and grotesque and unreal," he declared to a neighbor. While he held to his prejudices, his companions chatted among themselves about the fascinating exposition on line. Truly magical.

[This is the third of a series of articles on art which is appearing on this page twice a month.]

Columbus

Because by inner vision from a source
above himself, he knew the thing he said
was utter truth, he never could be led
one moment to forsake his charted course.
Though people thought him mad, and laughed at him,
derision, scorn encompassed him around . . .
alone he worked, until a way was found.
Disdain could never make his vision dim.
He worked for those who were too blind to see,
until the way was cleared, and proof so plain
they could no further doubt. And yet no gain
of riches came, nor name of high degree.
He served those well who scorned such service then;
a strange, familiar way with sons of men.

MILDRED NICKERSON

I've Seen the Moon

I've seen the moon,
Diligent as a maid
Unafraid
To use her power,
Scour
A dingy night
Until it shone
Fabulously bright.

LE BARON COOKE

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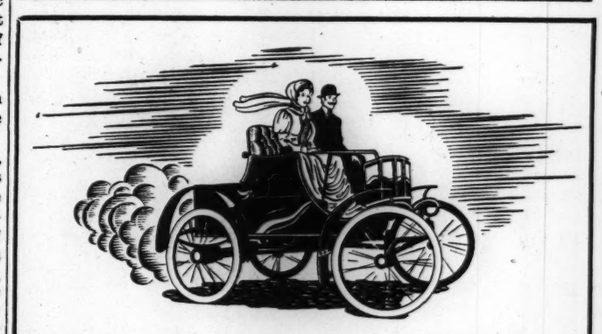

OBSOLETE

You may laugh at this "old-fashioned" motor car . . . but you may be using furniture, furnishings and equipment in your home that are just as obsolete. Why not begin a modernizing program this fall? Buy new things for the home at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Modernize AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Alexander the Greatest

THE case of the historical novelist has been getting harder and harder: not only must his facts be licensed by "authorities," and his properties authentically "period" down to the last candle-holder, but unless he adds his mite to the treasury of serious historical criticism, he is liable to be frowned on as a light fellow. The old carefree, sword-and-cloak days are gone. Times are changed—even past times, as far as the novelist is concerned; for Romance has left them, and, indeed, it is difficult to find her anywhere in fiction just now. History has hunted her out of the past, detectives warn her off the present, and everywhere she is ambushed and put to flight by Psychology. She has lost her reputation—most undeservedly, I think—and lives, in very reduced circumstances, upon the shelves of the twopenny library. There, you may still obtain your "twopence colored"; but the novelists of repute devote their efforts to producing the "plain" variety—at seven and sixpence.

* * *

IT IS NOT so much the material of romance that is lacking: adventurous episodes, heroic characters, and a good story are often to be had in the best modern novels; but these are trappings, and underneath them Pegasus is a horse of very sober gait. It is not the matter, but the manner that suits itself so ill to the company of Romance. The modern romancer, even if he avails himself of the more remote world of history, is too much concerned with verisimilitude. If he plunge into the stream of romance, he must swim with one toe on the ground—he sends up his brightly colored bubble, and the pressure of his mundane atmosphere bursts it in a few moments. Where is the dash, the verve, the sublime disregard of reality, and the soaring into the empyrean of heroic fancy that characterized the romantics of the old school? Where are the followers of Dumas?

"Alexander the Greatest," he was once called by Professor Saintsbury, and the title is well deserved; for where Alexander the Great sighed for more worlds to conquer, Alexander the Greatest manufactured his own, and conquered it in doing so. That, in fact, is the secret of his greatness: that is the secret of all genuine romance. He conjured up a different world, and he made it "real," not by attempting to make it satisfy the demands and conditions of the world we know, but by keeping it all in proportion, true to itself, and true to the possibilities, though not the actualities, of human nature. D'Artagnan, for example, is not one of us, as Mr. Britling is; but he is, for all that, as true as a poet's vision, and I, at least, find him more inspiring company than Mr. Wells' introspective hero.

* * *

INDEED, IT SEEMS to me that Dumas' romances are a kind of poetry; and though the moderns label them "escapist," I am not so sure that one does not return from an escapade with him with a saner vision and a wider experience than is to be gained from prowling with the realists. In a sense, the latter, too, are apt to write of another world; for they use a microscope, which reveals a fantastic universe, no doubt strictly factual, but which, unsuspected and unconsidered by the ordinary man, is too great a refinement on his experience to come home to him with much force.

On the other hand, the lessons to be had from Dumas' books may be simple, and even, if you will, primitive—although it is hard to include such qualities as loyalty, good fellowship and a stiff but not unhumorous upper lip in such a term—but they are neither unessential nor obscure. They teach, in a word, ideals; and though Dumas was no idealist, his new world did, so to speak, redress the balance of the old, rather than exaggerate its precarious poise.

Since Dumas there have been few good writers, except Stevenson, who have thought it worth their while to carry on his tradition of romance. One must certainly mention Stanley Weyman, who had more than a touch of the grand manner, and whose novel, "A Gentleman of France," Stevenson once praised as "a gallant little book"; but today only Mr. John Buchan, and Mr. A. E. W. Mason, among writers who have made their mark, can ruffle it in anything like the authentic style.

* * *

SETTING ASIDE, HOWEVER, any question of romance or realism, it is still difficult to find a reply to the challenge that Stevenson issued, when writing of Dumas' "Vicomte de Bragelonne": "What other novel has such epic variety and nobility of incident? . . . What novel has more good sense, and gaiety, and wit, and unflagging, admirable literary skill?" Finally, what novel is more secure of that which he has called "the particular crown and triumph of the artist—not to be true merely, but to be lovable; not simply to convince, but to enchant"?

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

© National Gallery, London — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE RETURN OF ODYSSEUS: *A Painting by Pinturicchio*

HIS real name was Bernardino di Betto, of Perugia; but he was nicknamed "Pinturicchio" ("the Little Painter"), and by this name we know him today. Perugino, who was a fellow student, was very little his senior; and in looking at the work of Pinturicchio one cannot help feeling the influence of the elder artist. Like Perugino, he loved to introduce into his pictures landscape and animals, birds and flowers.

In "The Return of Odysseus" he gives a sense of space by making use of an open window, with the structure of the loom forming something of a frame to outline the distant scene of ships. The moment pictured is one of dramatic interest, breaking in upon years of more or less peaceful domesticity. Penelope sits at her loom, still weaving the fateful web at which she has so faithfully toiled during the absence of Odysseus. Her maiden, seated lower at her side, is winding yarn, a ball of which has been purloined as plaything by the cat in the foreground. Into this homely scene enter the returned wanderers. There is eagerness in the pose of the foremost figure, in contrast to the somewhat pensive expression on the faces of lady and maid.

Much lovely color is introduced into the picture, the clear blue of Penelope's dress, and in lesser portions of the men's attire; some red and green, too. But the general tone, on the whole, is cool and silvery. This fresco was originally on the walls of the Pandolfo Petrucci Palace at Siena; but early in the nineteenth century it was transferred to canvas, and was eventually purchased by the National Gallery in London in 1874.

Pinturicchio puts a wealth of minute detail into his paintings; and although the drawing of the figures is sometimes inferior, he has in this case given loving care to the modeling of the hands, and to the decoration and elaboration of clothes and furniture. The Classical transformed in Renaissance dress and surroundings never fails to hold a certain quaintness and charm; and in this fresco the subject is so closely adapted to the fifteenth century that we are shown a scene typical of home life as the artist was accustomed to see it. So the story becomes of little consequence, as we see how noble families of Perugia or Siena lived in the days of Pinturicchio.

Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN an individual presents himself for employment, for official or social position, one of the first questions asked about him is, "With what or with whom has he been identified?" Likewise, the student of Christian Science asks himself with what concept of God and of man he is identifying himself.

"Identity is the reflection of Spirit, the reflection in multifarious forms of the living Principle, Love," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." A dictionary defines "identity" as the "sameness of a substance or being under every possible variety of circumstances." The study and application of Christian Science establishes in the student's thinking the consciousness of man's identity as the beloved child of God, unchangingly and unfailingly manifesting or showing forth His glory and dominion. Through this effort each one begins to become acquainted with his real self, to become conscious of his oneness with real being.

One student had an experience which illustrated the importance of right identification recently. An acquaintance called at her office, explaining that he had been unable to cash a check which had been given him because he could not establish his identity at the bank. The student knew that this check had been given in payment for services rendered, that it belonged to this man, and that the one giving the check had the money in the bank. Only one thing remained to be done—to establish the identity of the man before her. This she was able to do, and as she returned from the bank she pondered the necessity of each establishing his spiritual identity as the reflection of God—Life, Truth, and Love—in order to secure his true inheritance. Christian Science teaches the individual how to become acquainted with his real self, to learn the truth about his origin, his reason for existence, and how to cope with his daily experiences.

"Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil," lovingly admonishes Mrs. Eddy in her textbook (*ibid.*, p. 571) under the marginal heading "The armor of divinity." "Know thyself"! How? As a mortal subject to heredity, environment, physical incapacity, accident, pestilence and famine, want and woe, or as the reflection of God, inseparable from infinite, incorporeal Life, Truth, and Love? One truly knows himself only when he knows his true relationship to his creator, and learns that he is not directly or indirectly subject to fear and hate, sin and sickness, or any abnormal, limiting condition.

When one perceives the truth embodied in Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 453) "Honesty is spiritual power," and begins to ponder his true identity, he finds that to be honest with himself and with others he must see both good and evil as impersonal, and see the man of God's creating as the only man. He comprehends better Jesus' statement (Matthew 19:17), "There is none good but one, that is, God," learns that what he sees of good expressed by loved ones but reflects the eternal goodness of God, who is Love, and that the hateful picture of evil and destruction is but a lie about man and his creator. To recognize these truths, to abide steadfastly by them, to reject false suggestions about man and the universe, to refuse to bear false witness about God's creation is to utilize spiritual power in solving every human problem.

The command to "know thyself" is thus recognized as a call to a joyous experience rather than a stern rebuke. No specter of self-condemnation or remorse lurks along the pathway of the prodigal who starts home to his Father's house to find his true self as a beloved son. Instead, the realization of his sonship banishes the ghostly dreams and baseless fears he has accepted as his portion, and reveals to him the beauties of the consciousness of good which he cannot absorb, exhaust, hoard, or escape, but which he can enjoy constantly. With this spiritual self-knowledge, one is able to love his neighbor as himself understandingly, and truly to forgive his debtors, even as he knows how he is forgiven.

As the individual becomes acquainted with the man of God's creating, and learns to identify himself with that man, he rejects the belief that he has a mind separate from divine intelligence, which can be beguiled into believing that there is a mind in matter, and that man is the victim of hate, fear, pride, selfishness, subject to sin, disease, and death. Old superstitions picturing good and evil in constant conflict fade away before this enlightenment, and the Christian Scientist is increasingly able to see himself and his fellow men as held in the bond of Christian unity, and to behold the power of God's will of good as eternal and untouched by theories of minds many and wills many. This perception enables him to understand the Saviour's divine mission, and to claim the promise (John 6:40), "And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Tram Windows

You sat across the aisle upon the train
And counted cattle, saw the distant town,
Farmland and streams, and through a mist of rain
Knew the young freshet still was rushing down;
Hunted for violets in a woodsy nook,
Saw heaven across the pages of your book.

And I, across the way, saw city spires
And city pavements, an impatient throng;
The tangled network of a million wires,
And morning fog that grayly swirled among
The terraced buildings. By the self-same track
You journeyed forward, while I traveled back!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Introducing Education at Newgate

WHAT, then, was Elizabeth Fry's remarkable project? . . . It was nothing more nor less than to establish a school, in Newgate, for the children of prisoners and for juvenile criminals.

This idea appeared to her so natural, so modest in its scope, that she did not think it necessary to invoke the aid of the noblemen's committee or of her stately brothers-in-law. By the genius of her common sense and practical simplicity she took the shortest way to her end.

But it was much more than the shortest way. By invoking the aid of the women themselves, she put herself more than a hundred years in advance of the most advanced thinkers of her time. . . .

On her next visit Mrs. Fry was welcomed as already a familiar friend. Remnants of lost manners returned to the women in response to her serene courtesy. They proudly presented to her the schoolmistress they had chosen from among themselves, a young woman called Mary Connor, recently committed for stealing a watch, but in other respects well qualified to instruct the young. Mrs. Fry praised their progress, and talked over with them in detail the necessary rules that would have to be established for the school. She could not go forward without the assurance of their complete co-operation. Armed with this assurance and with consequent definite suggestions and regulations, she then approached the authorities. They met her at the Governor's house—the two Sheriffs of London, the Ordinary, and the Governor of Newgate himself. It was one of the occasions when it was an advantage to be regarded as "richer than we really are." Only a lady of wealth and standing could have commanded the ear of these important men. As it was, they gave her every attention, but displayed, with all politeness, the usual official attitude. Her plan was a very nice plan—it did both her heart and her mind credit—but, alas! Mrs. Fry did not know Newgate as they did. These bad women were incorrigible, irretrievable. It simply would not work. Mrs. Fry still pressed for an experimental trial and the badgered gentlemen promised to look into it and to see her again. But at the second interview they expressed their regret that the experiment was impossible; after a thorough examination of the prison they were assured that there was not a single room that could be spared for it.

With an astuteness worthy of her brother Sam and with that other quality common to them both that had been known in their childhood as obstinacy, Mrs. Fry persuaded the gentlemen to commit themselves to the statement that the absence of a room was now their only objection. She then politely withdrew, and went down to her allies, the women prisoners.

To state her problem to them was to solve it. They felt they had space to spare. . . . One of the smaller rooms was found to be, by common consent, unneeded for any other purpose, and Mrs. Fry therefore appropriated it as a schoolroom. . . .

The very next day was appointed for the start. Mrs. Fry was as impatient to begin as the prisoners themselves. No Gurney could ever see the virtue of delay.

She left the women full of business, occupied—happily and virtuously occupied—in tidying and preparing their children and themselves for the great chance. The next day she returned accompanied by a friend, Mary Sanderson, laden with old schoolbooks, installed Mary Connor as teacher, and formally opened the school.

So casually and simply Elizabeth Fry began a work which within a few months had grown to a dimension which carried her name all over the country, within three years was to place her in correspondence, as prison adviser, with most of the crowned heads of Europe, and which since her death has given her a niche among the great women of history.—From "Elizabeth Fry," by JANET WHITNEY. (London: George G. Harrap. Boston: Little, Brown.)

Identità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUANDO un individuo si presenta per ottenere impiego, posizione ufficiale o sociale, una delle prime domande che si fanno sul suo conto è: "Con che cosa o con chi si è identificato?" Similmente lo studente della Scienza Cristiana si domanda con quale concetto di Dio e dell'uomo egli si identifica.

"L'identità è la riflessione dello Spirito, la riflessione in molteplici forme del Principio vivente, Amore", scrive Mary Baker Eddy a pagina 477 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Un dizionario definisce "identità" quale "medesimezza di una sostanza o di un essere in qualunque varietà possibile di circostanze". Lo studio e l'applicazione della Scienza Cristiana stabilisce nel pensiero dello studente la consapevolezza dell'identità dell'uomo come amato figliuolo di Dio, il quale invariabilmente ed infallibilmente manifesta ossia mette in vista la Sua gloria e dominio. Per mezzo di questo sforzo ognuno comincia a conoscere il suo proprio essere reale, comincia a divenire conscio della sua unità col vero essere.

Una studentessa ebbe recentemente un'esperienza che illustra l'importanza dell'identificazione corretta. Una conoscenza venne a vederla nel suo ufficio, dicendole che egli non aveva potuto cambiare uno chèque che gli era stato dato, perchè egli non era riuscito a dimostrare la propia identità alla banca. La studentessa sapeva che questo chèque era stato dato in pagamento per servizi resi, che apparteneva a questo uomo, e che la persona che aveva dato lo chèque aveva il denaro nella banca. Non rimaneva che una cosa da farsi—stabilire l'identità dell'uomo davanti a lei. Questo essa potè fare, e mentre tornava dalla banca essa rifletteva sulla necessità per ognuno di stabilire la sua identità spirituale come riflessione di Dio—Vita, Verità ed Amore—per ottenere la sua vera eredità. La Scienza Cristiana insegna all'individuo a fare la conoscenza del suo essere reale, ad imparare la verità sulla propria origine, la sua ragione d'esistere e come far fronte alle sue esperienze quotidiane.

"Conosci te stesso, e Dio provvederà la saggezza e l'occasione per una vittoria sul male", amorevolmente ammonisce Mrs. Eddy nel suo libro di testo (*ibid.*, pag. 571) sotto il titolo marginale "La corazza di divinità". "Conosci te stesso"! Come? Come un mortale soggetto all'eredità, all'ambiente, ad incapacità fisica, a disgrazie, peste e carestia, scarsità e miseria, o quale la riflessione di Dio, inseparabile dall'infinita, incorporea Vita, Verità ed Amore? Ci si conosce veramente soltanto quando si conosce la nostra vera relazione al proprio creatore, e quando s'impara che non si è direttamente od indirettamente soggetti a timore ed odio, peccato e malattia, o qualsiasi condizione anormale limitante.

Quando si percepisce la verità contenuta nella dichiarazione di Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pag. 453): "L'onestà è potenza spirituale", e si comincia a meditare la propria vera identità, si trova che per essere onesti con sè stessi e con altri si deve riconoscere tanto il bene che il male come impersonali, e vedere che l'uomo della creazione di Dio è l'unico uomo. Si comprenderà meglio la dichiarazione di Gesù (Matteo 19:17): "Uno solo è il buono", cioè Dio, s'imparerà che quel bene che si vede espresso da persone amate riflette soltanto l'eterna bontà di Dio, che è Amore, e che l'odioso quadro del male e della distruzione non è che una menzogna rispetto all'uomo ed al suo creatore. A riconoscere queste verità, a rimanere fermamente con esse, ripudiare false suggestioni rispetto all'uomo e l'universo, rifiutare di rendere falsa testimonianza sulla creazione di Dio, significa utilizzare potenza spirituale nel risolvere ogni problema umano.

Il comando "conosci te stesso" viene così riconosciuto come un appello ad un'esperienza gaia piuttosto che un severo rimprovero. Nessuno spettro di condanna di sè o di rimorso sta in agguato lungo la via del prodigo che s'incammina verso la casa del Padre per trovare il proprio vero essere come diletto figliuolo. Invece, la percezione della propria figliolanza scaccia i sogni spettrali ed i timori infondati che ha accettato come la propria porzione, e gli rivela le bellezze della comprensione del bene che non può assorbire, esaurire, accumulare, o sfuggire, ma che può godere costantemente. Con questa conoscenza spirituale di sè stessi, si può amare il proprio vicino come sè stessi intelligentemente, e veramente perdonare ai nostri debitori, appunto come si sa di essere perdonati.

In misura che l'individuo fa conoscenza dell'uomo della creazione di Dio ed impara ad identificarsi con quell'uomo, egli ripudia la credenza di avere una mente separata dalla divina intelligenza, che può essere indotta con inganno a credere che vi sia una mente nella materia e che l'uomo sia la vittima dell'odio, del timore, dell'orgoglio, dell'egoismo, soggetto a peccato, malattia e morte. Vecchie superstizioni che rappresentano il bene ed il male in perpetuo conflitto vaniscono davanti a questa illuminazione, e lo Scientista Cristiano diviene di più in più capace di contemplare sè stesso e gli uomini suoi simili come uniti nel legame dell'unità Cristiana, e di vedere la potenza della volontà buona di Dio come eterna e non toccata da teorie di molte menti e molte volontà. Questa percezione lo rende capace di comprendere la divina missione del Salvatore, e di esigere la promessa (Giovanni 6:40): "Poichè questa è la volontà del Padre mio: che chiunque contempla il Figliuolo e crede in lui, abbia vita eterna".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Alone With Iguazu

FOR three days we were alone with Iguazu. A kind of wonder and joy at being alive held us. We were content. We did not think of tomorrow, next year, next minute. . . .

No one is able actually to realize the very summit and peak of exquisiteness which they find it possible to conceive. Something is always lacking: nothing seemed to be lacking at Iguazu.

Before breakfast we saw the soft folds of cloud, rising, as it seemed, from a great rift in the forest. From the verandahs of the house we could see the line of the gorge into which the Iguazu river poured and hurtled, foaming in a maelstrom to meet the other tributary of the Alto Parana at Aguirre.

Away on the hill in Brazil there was a derelict mansion, which Balma explained had been someone's attempt at making a casino and an hotel years before, soon after a white man's eyes had for the first time marveled at the cataracts. It was a foolish thing to do, to build an hotel in such a place. . . . Yet perhaps it was understandable. For one might think that when once men and women knew of these falls nothing would prevent them rushing to feast their eyes, to forget their worryings and their seekings in the belief that they had found all they wanted.

The din of life is so loud and the din of the Garganta is but a lost whisper that reaches the ears of very few.

We followed the Indian along leafy passages in the jungle as the roar grew louder. Butterflies with wings cut to numberless patterns, flecked with brilliant colors and strange designs, soared and fluttered round us. We picked our way over rock boulders; small cascades and torrents bubbled at our feet. There were a dozen places on our march where we should have been content to stay and ponder and feast our eyes. Butterflies with wings like swallows shone like sapphires as the tumbling waters flicked at them, and with every swoop and flutter new colors shot their iridescent wings.—From "Land of To-Morrow," by R. W THOMPSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Filagree

FILAGREE of pepper trees, soft against the sky;
Palest green of berry-flowers, like a lady's laces.
And oh, so soft and languidly they trail from their high places,
They brush the frown of town away whenever I pass by.

MABEL E. MOODY

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Berkeley Bears Continue P. C. Conference Favorites

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pacific Coast Conference football, whose 1937 champion plays host at the next Rose Bowl game, hit the Oct. 9 lineup with the Berkeley Bears as the only squad giving "runaway" evidences in the early season play.

Results of last week end place the eleven under Coach L. B. "Stub" Allison as a heavy favorite to continue its point-massing drive by handily defeating on Saturday at Berkeley the Cougars from the State College of Washington. The latter makes its conference debut with a background of a scoreless game against the nettling Gonzaga squad and a 13-to-0 victory over Idaho, former conference member making a commendable bid this year for return to the promised land of big-time recognition.

The impressive 7-0 victory over Southern California last Saturday here definitely installs the Huskies from Washington as the team to beat this year. The defending conference champion, which bowed to the University of Pittsburgh in the latest Rose Bowl game, learned from the shield and spear of the Trojans what it takes to have another unbeatable combination.

Two Easy Victories

The close victory here, however, may mean more in predicting the year's champion than the easy victories of California in defeating St. Mary's 30 to 7 and Oregon State College 24 to 6. This game last Saturday was the second defeat in as many starts this year for the Beavers under Coach A. L. Stiner. The first was inflicted by Ted Bank's Idaho Vandals, which with the University of Montana had been dropped from the conference as outclassed.

Saturday the Huskies coax the Oregon State squad within range of their lead lines, and there is every chance that they will roll up more points than did the Golden Bears.

While solicitous of the immediate welfare of the two likely finalists in the conference battle, fans are attaching much greater interest in two other games this week end: the U. C. L. A. Bruins at Stanford and Ohio State at U. S. C.

The Palo Alto Indians, three times in a row the West's representative at Pasadena before this year, have sunk to the ignominity of another opening-season defeat at the hands of Santa Clara, 13-7, and of a 7-6 defeat by Oregon. Just the week before, Coach P. G. Callison's Webfeet had allowed Coach W. H. Spaulding's Bruins to open the season here with a spectacular night-game victory to the tune of 26-13.

U. C. L. A. is out to avenge its defeat by Stanford last season and to fulfill the expectations of those picking them as the 1937 surprise. Either incentive is enough of itself to assure the week end's best football on the coast.

Ohio State vs. U. S. C.

Here U. S. C. entertains the first intersectional invader, Ohio State, fresh with an unbeaten record: 14-0 over Texas Christian and 13-0 over Purdue.

An early-season defeat has never been a conclusive bar against becoming conference champion, as Stanford has proved in the past, so the Trojans are hopeful of coming out on top in the final averages.

Although falling before the Huskies, the Trojans found that they have no less than three responsible quarterbacks and two good lines, in addition to several changes in the rest of the backfield positions.

Grenville Lansdell, untouted unior-college transfer with two more years of eligibility at signal-calling, proved that his unexpected brilliance in the season's opening game against Coach A. A. Stagg's College of Pacific was no fluke. At running, passing, and punting he is an able substitute for first-string Parks A. Schindler, and both have found it safe to leave the game in the hands of the sophomore flash, Doyle Nave.

Captain at Left Half

The Washington eleven got severe seasoning here and felt fortunate to be able to capitalize on a fumble in the first quarter to score immediately for the only tally of the close game. The Huskies just barely dominated the situation throughout. Close enough to Hollywood to feel the influence of film finishes, the game ended after Washington staved off in the last minute of play the only major drive of the Trojans, who frantically took to the air in an almost-successful effort to tie the score.

Husky Capt. Fritz Waskowitz at left half generaled a worthy backfield successor to that composed of the 1936 champion quartet: Byron Haines, James Cain, Ed Nowogroski, and Elmer Logg. Up from reserve to first-string assignment are Charles Newton at quarter, Al Cruver at full, and James Johnston at the other half.

For the Trojans, the linemen were on a par with the Huskies, as the yardage and score indicate. Alex Atansoff, in subbing for Amerigo Tonelli at center, made one of the most spectacular plays of the day by leaping over the blocking secondary to smother the Husky passer.

William Sangster, 165-pound sophomore fullback, saw his first play of the season, and his recovery style emplaced him at first-string call. Other Troy backfield men who distinguished themselves were Halfbacks H. Hoffman and M. Anderson, besides the trio of quarterbacks.

Outstanding linesmen were Gene Hibbs and Captain Williams at ends; William Radovich, John Thomassin and Ray Wehba at guards, Ray George, Phil Gasper, and Don McNeil at tackles.

Despite the fact that U. S. C. was out to square things up for the 12-to-0 beating by Washington last year, the game was one of the most law-abiding seen on the Coliseum greensward. The only penalties were for non-playing offences such as too many "times-out."

Robert K. Shellaby

Mrs. Opal Hill Advances Easily

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7 (AP)—After 12 years of fruitless sniping at the Women's National Golf Championship, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City entered the quarterfinals today, convinced that "this is my year."

The sturdy fairway veteran reached the semifinals in three other years, "but something always happened. Maybe this thirteenth effort will be my lucky year."

In advancing to the quarterfinals, the Kansas City star ousted a former champion, Marion Hollins of California, and Marion Miley of Cincinnati, a pre-tournament favorite.

"I came to this tournament to win," said Mrs. Hill, "and I was never hitting the ball better than now." Her opponent today was Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Mrs. Hill's first national tournament in 1925 was only two years after she took up the game.

Mrs. Lifur, victor yesterday over Barbara Ransom of Stockton, Calif., 2 and 1, defeated Mrs. Hill in the western amateur in 1933. In their only other tournament meeting, in 1929, Mrs. Hill triumphed in the western amateur finals.

In other matches today, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., medalist, engaged Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas; Kathryn Hemphill, 1936 semi-finalist from Columbia, S. C., played Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichtia, Kan., and Patty Berg of Minneapolis met Mrs. Willard E. Shepherd, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Shepherd erased lanky Clara Callendar of Del Monte, Calif., yesterday, 2 up, by winning the last four holes. Miss Berg trimmed Hilda Urbantke of Austin, Texas, 3 and 1, and Mrs. Newbold erased Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

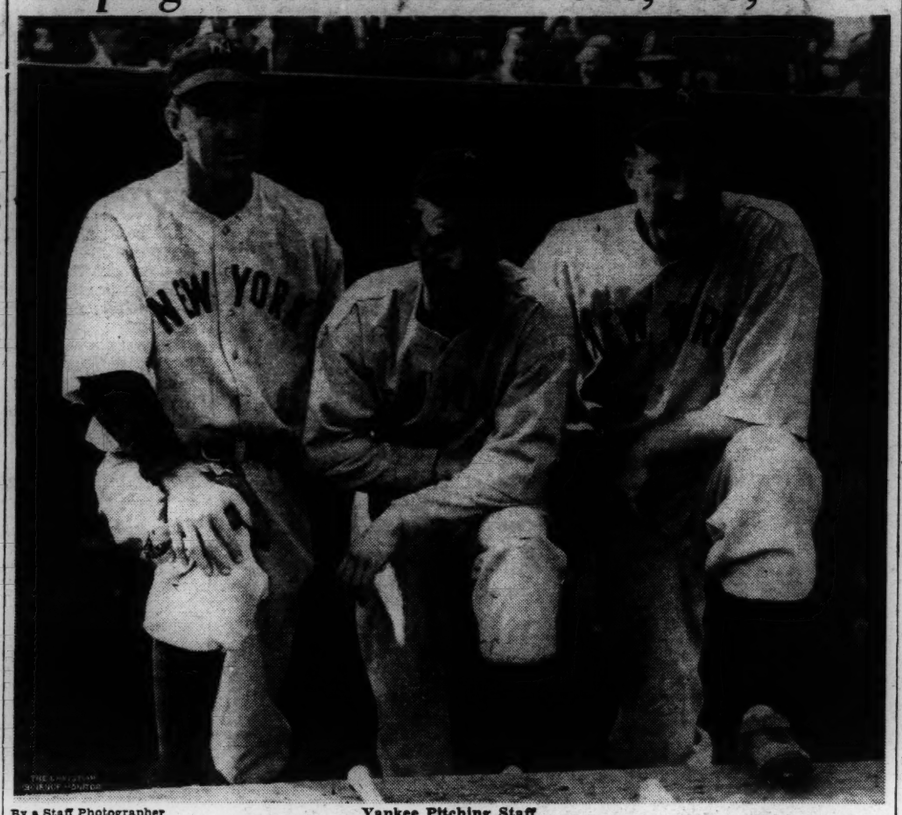
In another great comeback, Mrs. Dan Chandler, five down at the turn, overcame the deficit to defeat Mrs. R. M. Torgerson of Queens Valley, N. Y., 1 up in 21 holes, and Mrs. Page won an impressive 5-and-3 victory over Jean Bauer of East Providence, R. I.

Miss Hemphill squeezed out a 2 up decision over Mrs. Jane Cothran Jameson, Greenville, S. C.

Euwe Wins First Game

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam defeated Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris yesterday in 50 moves in the first game of their return match for the chess championship of the world. The match, to be made up of 30 games, will be resumed today with play of the second game at Rotterdam. The first game began Tuesday night and was adjourned after 41 moves. Dr. Euwe was a pawn ahead when play was resumed and he succeeded in driving the king into a corner. Dr. Euwe won their 1935 match.

Hoping to Set Giants Down One, Two, Three



By a Staff Photographer

Yankee Pitching Staff

Left to Right—Johnny Murphy, Lefty Gomez, Who Won the Opening Game of the 1937 World Series, and Charley Ruffing

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—With ranks of the veterans depleted first by graduation, and secondly by defections on account of accidents on the field, the football team of the University of Pennsylvania is by no means ready for the strenuous schedule facing it for the remainder of the season, and Coach Harvey J. Harman and his associates are busy developing fresh talent to stop the gaps. Lewis W. Elverson, Frank T. Murray and, above all, James A. Hauze at center, are serious losses from the first cause, and now two of the most promising of the backs—William J. Miller and William G. Koepsell—are out of the lineup for at least part of the season, and this with a schedule just as difficult, if not worse, than the list they managed to surmount with only one loss, last year.

Curiously enough, the one game the Red and Blue lost last year, against Yale, appears slightly more promising than before, due to the doubtful status of the New Haven team, which also suffered considerably from graduation losses.

But the substitution of Columbia for Princeton and Georgetown for Brown add new problems, and from recent reports, Navy, Michigan, Penn State and Cornell are also stronger than before.

Leading Centers Graduated

In addition to the loss of Hauze at center, his immediate relief man, James W. Honeysett, was also among the letter men graduating, so that only William P. O'Neill, another of the substitutes, who has been hampered by injuries during the past two seasons, but was a freshman star, and appears to be in better condition now, is the choice, with Morton J. Levy, the hero of the Princeton game last year on his varsity debut, next in order.

O'Neill, when he was on the field, was not only valuable on offense but effective on defense as well, and with Hauze out of the way, is likely to plug the gap if he can maintain his condition through the strenuous games to come. A big pair of sophomores, Robert M. Edmiston and Joseph S. Snyder, who shared the pivot position on last year's freshman team, are also available, with George A. Becker the tallest man on the squad, 6ft. 4in., and weighing 205 pounds, though properly an end, a possible transfer. O'Neill is the lightest of the group, at 180, though a six-footer, as are the others.

At guard, Capt. Robert H. McNamara on the right side of the line, is a fixture in the position, just as he has been for the past two years. On the left side, William F. Fiedler, when he was in the line, was also effective last season, though a late arrival from Europe kept him out of the first two games, and he was also an absentee against Penn State and Cornell. He is in fine condition now, as his part in the Maryland game proved, and has the preference for the place.

Lorber to Spell McNamara

In that game, Harman used Joseph DeLone, who substituted for Fuller in the Cornell game, last year, as his reserve, while Stanley H. Lorber, an early casualty last year, is ready to go in whenever Captain McNamara needs a rest. Gordon R. Vance, a local boy, and a substitute last season, is also hustling for a position, with last year's freshmen guards, Arthur I. Murphy Jr., and Richard C. Woltemate, and a graduate from the jayvees, John D. Wagner, also on the list.

Harman has a fine trio of big husky tackles from last year, with Walter E. Shinn, in his second year of varsity play, still the outstanding performer who dominated the right side of the line as a blocker, winning the post in the Yale game, and holding it thereafter. At left tackle, two more big men are fighting, with Dominic T. Polilli selected as lead-off man for the Maryland game, while Joseph H. Ober, who held the premier option last year, is now relegated to second place. George H. Carr, a substitute last year, is next in order to Shinn. All four are big—Shinn 6ft. and 215 pounds, Carr 6ft. 2in., and 212; Polilli short at 5ft. 8in., but weighing 235 pounds, while Ober is also 6ft. 2in. and carries 220.

In support of the veterans A. Balfour Smith, a sophomore behemoth, 212 pounds of lively weight, who was selected for the medal allotted to the best freshman football player here last season, is trying to break through and may be listed high up before the season closes. The other sophomore candidate was a substitute on the freshman team, Martin L. Moskowitz, but he is likely to see service for the most part on the jayvees.

Ends and Backs

But with the established Harman tactics calling for passing, both forward and lateral, it is in the end and back positions that the real problems arise. So the possession of two veteran ends, in Robert T. Schuenemann, at right, and Edward A. Fielder, left, constitutes considerable of an asset. Schuenemann is close to being an ideal end for the Warner plays which Harman uses, with their quick shifts and laterals, while Fielder is a fine defensive end who filled in for Alva Nye in the later games of last season, and has improved under the careful coaching of Harman and Simon Pauxtes, who has coached the ends ever since Harman came as head coach.

Harlan I. Gustafson, 6ft. 3in., and an all-round prospect, backs up Schuenemann, while Anton F. Mischon, a junior, who was utilized at center and in other positions last year before taking a substitute end place, and W. Joseph Miller, another sophomore, fill in behind Fielder. Becker is also a possibility, owing to his great height while Charles W. Sutter, Charles W. Keinath Jr., son of the backfield star of the same name of 20 years ago, Linwood J. Fawley, and Richard M. Sachar, are in reserve.

But the development of a brand new backfield, further complicated by the defection of two of those on whom Harman expected to rely, has left the development of the coach's favorite plays in abeyance, as he has had to shift players from one position to another, and the final positions are still uncertain. At quarterback, filled so brilliantly by Lewis H. Elverson, William G. Koepsell, who held that place on the freshman team last year, appeared to be coming through fast, but was forced out of practice as the result of trouble in the Maryland game, and will not be available again for several weeks. The veteran, Robert E. Dougherty, who has filled in as substitute half and quarter for two seasons, now holds the position, though Koepsell outplayed him while he was in the game last Saturday. Another veteran substitute, William Kirkleski, a younger brother of the brilliant star of Lafayette a decade ago, was also used.

In the full back position, vacated by William Kurlish, the best prospect of the season, with the possible exception of Koepsell, is now safely established. James P. Connell, 6 ft. 1 in. and 194 pounds, a sophomore from Nanticoke, Penna., up in the coal mines, is the present joy of the coaches. He can buck, pass, and is developing into a high-class deep defense man. He went through the Maryland game without the slightest need for a substitute, and has been outstanding in every scrimmage this week as a hard man to stop and equally hard to get past.

Murray and Warwick Missed

But at halfback, where Frank Murray and Edward J. Warwick, last year, shone so brightly, just who will see service as openers in the later and more important games is utterly undetermined. William J. Miller, who was the substitute who filled in when Warwick went out in the later games last year, and proved himself a shifty and valuable ball carrier, was out of the practice for several weeks, and though he is back in play, is not yet ready to stand the hard work and will not get in much before the Georgetown game. In his absence, right half is being filled by Edmund J. Burke, on the jayvee team last season, with Donald B. Dresher, another promotion from the jayvees, now being tried but. Burke also played through the entire Maryland game.

For the shoes of Murray at left halfback, Harman faces an even more difficult problem. At present, a casualty of last season, James E. Coulter, who left his home town, Princeton, to come here, has the position, backed up by a sophomor, Harry Buxbaum, and Walter J. position, backed up by a sophomore, Frank J. Ratschof, whose trick ankle has kept him on the sidelines for two years after brilliant performances in camp practice, is a decided possibility, but has not yet qualified for a regular berth.

Other candidates for positions behind the line are Charles T. Brown Jr., '40, Samuel W. Madeira '40, George L. Dahm Jr., '40, Edward T. Gallagher Jr., '40, Palmer Hughes Jr., '40, William W. Rakow '39, Richard M. Marshall Jr., '39, and Frederick Stehle 3d., '40; but whether any of them will see much play this season is more than doubtful.

World Series Data

Box Score First Game

Yankees	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, s.s.	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Di Maggio, c.f.	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	2	1	0	0	9	0	0
Dickey, c.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Hoag, l.f.	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Selkirk, r.f.	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	1	1	4	3	2	0
Gomez, p	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	31	8	7	10	27	6	0
Giants							
Moore, l.f.	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Bartell, s.s.	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Ott, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Leiber, c.f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ripple, r.f.	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Mancuso, c.	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Whitehead, 2b	3	0	1	2	1	4	1
Hubbell, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Berger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	6	7	24	10	2

*Batted for Coffman in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R
Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	x—8
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Mancuso, Di Maggio 2, Dickey, Selkirk 2, Rolfe, Lazzeri. Two-base hit, Whitehead. Home run, Lazzeri. Double plays, Crosetti, Lazzeri and Gehrig; Ott, Whitehead and McCarthy. Left on bases, Giants 5, Yankees 6. Earned runs, Giants 1, Yankees 5. Bases on balls, by Hubbell 3 (Crosetti, Gomez, Gehrig), by Coffman 4 (Gomez, Rolfe, Gehrig, Dickey), by Gomez (Ripple). Struck out, by Gomez 2 (Leiber, Ott), by Hubbell 3 (Rolfe, Gehrig, Lazzeri). Hits, off Hubbell, 6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Gumbert, 0 in 0 inning; off Coffman, 0 in 1 2-3 innings; off Smith, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Hubbell. Time 2h. 20m. Umpires, Ormsby (A. L.), plate; Barr (N. L.), first base; Basil (A. L.), second base; Stewart (N L.), third base.

First Game Statistics

Attendance	60,573
Receipts	$234,256.00
Commissioner's share	35,138.40
Players' pool	119,470.56
Clubs and Leagues' share	79,647.04

Ice Carnival Practice Started at Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 7—Ice is down on the floor of the Olympic Arena, and members of the international skating troupe, who will rehearse here for "the Ice Carnival," which is to tour the country this winter, have arrived and begun practice.

Heading the cast is Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston, who is also in charge of production. Miss Vinson has been national champion of the United States seven times and is the present titleholder. Frederic Mesot, champion of Belgium, has also joined the troupe and started practice on the arena ice sheet.

Prominent Canadian skaters in the cast are Buy Owen of Ottawa, a member of the North American championship four, and Frances Claudet of the same city, a well-known figure in Canadian ice circles.

Southeastern Conference

Louisiana State		**Vanderbilt**	
19-Florida	0	12-Kentucky	0
9-Texas	0	18-Chicago	0
28	0	30	0
Mississippi		**Kentucky**	
13-Louisiana Tech	0	0-Vanderbilt	12
0-Temple	0	6-Xavier	0
13	0	6	12
Alabama		**Auburn**	
41-Howard	0	19-Birm.-South'n	0
65-Sewanee	0	0-Tulane	0
106	0	19	0
Tulane		**Georgia Tech.**	
7-Clemson	0	59-Presbyterian	0
0-Auburn	0	28-Mercer	0
7	0	87	0
Georgia		**Tennessee**	
60-Oglethopre	0	32-Wake Forest	0
13-So. Carolina	7	27-Virginia P. I.	0
73	7	59	0
Florida		**Miss. State**	
0-Louisiana St.	19	39-Delta Tech	0
18-Stetson	0	38-Howard	0
18	19	77	0
Sewanee			
40-Hiwassee	0		
0-Alabama	65		
40	65		

Leduc to Coach

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (AP)—Albert "Battleship" Leduc, former player with Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League, has been named manager and coach of Verdun Maple Leafs in the Quebec Senior Hockey League. Leduc managed Providence Reds in the International-American League last year. Verdun is a Montreal Suburb.

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Cubs	1	0	7	3	1.000
White Sox	0	1	3	7	.000

Yankee Power And the Breaks Feature Opener

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Against	P.C.
N. Y. Americans	1	0	8	1	1.000
N. Y. Nationals	0	1	1	8	.000

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The Giants, champions of the National League, stood today with their backs against the proverbial wall. Only the most generous optimist gave them a chance in this World Series against the powerful Yankees, as the classic continued in Yankee Stadium. In fact, a majority of the critics, here covering the historic blue ribbon event, agree almost unanimously that Bill Terry and company will be very fortunate indeed if they can stop Joe McCarthy's hitters from sweeping four straight.

Again it is the old story—Yankee power and their ability to capitalize on the breaks. Since back in 1927, when the great Babe Ruth was at his height, no National League titleholder has successfully silenced the heavy artillery of the Yanks. The Pirates, Cardinals, Cubs and Giants have tried. In the 19 World Series battles since '27, Colonel Jake Ruppert's club has absorbed only two defeats, and those last Fall from the Giants. In all except those two memorable afternoons, Yankee power has prevailed.

Yanks Opportunists

McCarthy's power yesterday, in his team's 8-to-1 triumph, was not as pronounced as in some past performances. Seven hits was the Yankee total, and yet they managed eight runs. They were opportunists. When the Giant defense cracked in the sixth inning, they took advantage of the break and scored seven runs. Only an airtight defensive game can stop the flying Yankees, and the Terrymen were unable to maintain such a defense in the series opener.

Admittedly, the only chance Terry had of beating the American Leaguers was for his ace moundsman, Carl Hubbell, to win all of his starts. When the "Meal Ticket" was driven to the showers in that big sixth inning, with him went whatever possibility existed for a Giant victory. At least, that is the general opinion.

Melton's Burden Heavy

Had Carl stopped the Yankee power in that opener, favoritism would almost immediately have shifted to the Terrymen. The victory would have added confidence to young Cliff Melton, who is scheduled to pitch the second game today. It would have increased the confidence of the entire Giant team.

Melton's burden is a heavy one. Unless he can put a stop to this Yankee monopoly, the series will certainly turn into a rout. Tomorrow, as the series shifts to the Polo Grounds, it will be Hal Schumacher's turn to try.

The story of the sixth inning is the story of that first game.

The Giants had one run going into that sixth and the way Hubbell was pitching it seemed as if it would be enough. Hub had yielded only one hit during the first five stanzas. However, it was apparent when he walked the weak-hitting Gomez to start the sixth that the pressure was telling. Crosetti singled to left, after fouling off two attempts to sacrifice, and Rolfe loaded the bases with a one-bagger to short left.

Waved Hubbell Out

In this situation, sensational young Joe Di Maggio, the greatest outfielder in baseball today, drove a long single to left-center, scoring Gomez and Crosetti, Joe taking second base on the throw back to the infield. Lou Gehrig was intentionally walked, again filling the bases. Dickey smashed a hard grounder off Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead's glove, Rolfe scoring. Myril Hoag forced Di Maggio at the plate, but when Selkirk scored two more runners with a single to right, Terry waved Hubbell out.

With Gomez and Crosetti on base at the start of this inning, Mancuso whipped the ball down to second base and had the former trapped off the bag. Bartell, however, dropped the ball. A few minutes later, when Whitehead failed to handle Dickey's grounder, the collapse of the mid-section of Terry's infield was complete. Had these two plays been made correctly, it would have been a different ball game.

The Yanks pushed across two more runs after Hubbell left in the sixth, but they didn't matter. More important was the fact that Hub had been chased. The Yankees expected trouble only from the great left-hander, and with him out of the way, they believe the rest should be easy. Hubbell is not the pitcher today that he was last fall, which is a sad realization in the camp of the Giants.

Gomez Unbeaten

On the Yankee hill yesterday was Lefty Gomez. It was his fourth-straight World Series victory. He has never been beaten in a series game. Yesterday he gave up only six hits. In 33 1-3 innings of World Series pitching, Lefty has been reached for only 29 hits. The Yankees have much more than raw power. They have two outstanding pitchers in Gomez and Red Ruffing, who gets his chance at the Terrymen today. Monte Pearson will oppose Schumacher tomorrow at the Polo Grounds.

The manner in which the Yankees hit Hubbell, thereby suggesting a one-sided series, has probably ruined the chances of a new single-game attendance record. The enlarged Yankee Stadium now seats more than 70,000 and there was hope that the mark of 66,669, established in last year's fourth game, would be passed.

Kaufman Wins Title

UNION, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Benny Kaufman of New York won the national speedway motorcycle racing championship of the American motorcycle association last night at tri-city stadium with a perfect score of 20 points in five starts. Earl Farrand of Glendale, Calif., was second with 17 points and Crocky Rawding of Bloomfield, N. J., third with 16.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Baseball's Popularity

Figures which the Associated Press have compiled for the major-league baseball attendance for 1937 show that the national game is still very popular with the American public. Noting an increase of 862,497 over the attendance of 1936, this year takes rank as the second largest ever reported for the American and National League clubs. The statistics given out by the Associated Press show that 9,447,497 paid admittance to the 16 clubs in the two leagues, and the only time this was surpassed was in 1930, when 10,186,000 went through the turnstiles for the present all-time record. With the big improvement in industrial conditions and more time in which to enjoy themselves, the fans have shown their interest in baseball in a way which must be most pleasing to the owners of the various clubs, and when one considers the fact that the baseball clubs of today are having to compete against more rival attractions than was the case in 1930, the 1937 showing becomes all the more pronounced.

By a Staff Artist

Detroit Banner City

One of the most interesting features of the season as regards attendance is to be found in the figures furnished for the city of Detroit. The Tigers, who finished in second place, reported the biggest attendance in any of the cities, with 1,181,000, some 40,000 more than passed the turnstiles of the Yankee Stadium, the field that Ruth built and the city which had held the record in past years. This simply goes to show that the automobile city is not only very partial to professional baseball of the major brand, but that it is very loyal to Manager Cochrane and his Tigers. And well it may be, as the club put up a remarkable showing under serious handicaps.

Near the Record

The fact that the Detroit attendance for 1937 was only about 70,000 below the record set by New York is also noteworthy. But Colonel Ruppert should not feel too badly over his club drawing only second best in 1937, as this is the tenth successive year that the Yankees have played to more than 1,000,000 paid spectators at home, and he is now enjoying the receipts from another World Series. That the Boston Red Sox should be the only American League team which did not show an increase over 1936 serves notice on the management of that team that it will have to do some trading and developing of new talent if it is to attract the Boston fans, who are intensely loyal but want to see major-league baseball.

Should Start Series Earlier

It might be well at this time again to suggest that an earlier closing of the regular season and corresponding earlier starting of the World Series would be a fine thing for all hands. To all intents and purposes the race for the two league pennants was settled a week or more ago, yet the season dragged on until Sunday, and attendance at most of the games which were played after Sept. 20 was nothing to write home about. It seems to me that a few doubleheaders to take care of these games would prove to be more profitable to the club owners and make it possible to start the World Series in September, thus getting it out of the way before the big football teams swing into action the first Saturday in October.

Westchester Polo Cup Match in '39, Perhaps

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Probability of a renewal of the polo rivalry between Great Britain and the United States for the historic international trophy in 1939 was announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the United States Polo Association.

R. E. Strawbridge Jr., re-elected chairman of the association, revealed that informal discussions already had gone forward between this country and England, looking to a resumption of the international series two years hence.

Two new members of the board were elected. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan of New Jersey and William Harding Jackson of New York.

Feller's Team Wins

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians and his major league all-stars defeated a combination of Minneapolis and Saint Paul American Association players 7 to 5 last night. Feller followed Lon Warneke of the St. Louis Cardinals on the mound and pitched two innings, the third and fourth. He struck out three of 10 batters who faced him, walked three, and allowed one hit, a triple by Spencer Harris of the Millers.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	4	3	.571
Columbus	3	4	.429

Result Oct. 6

Newark 10, Columbus 4.

Where to Dine

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YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
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Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
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Week of Oct. 4, Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

Colonial 2 Wks. Beg. Only Mon., Oct. 11
SAM HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC & LYRICS by RICHARD ROGERS & LORENZ HART
SEATS ON SALE Eves. $1.10 to 3.30. Wed. Mat. 83c to 2.20.
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Business and Industry

U.S. Business Declines 6 P.C. Since Noontime Highs in May

Commerce and Finance

Resources of U.S. Banks Are Placed At $70,000,000,000

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The resources of the nation's banks are placed at about $70,000,000,000.

The figure was disclosed in the annual report of R. N. Sims, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

He said that as of June 30, 1937, state banks had total resources of $38,644,777,035 and national banks $30,337,071,000, the combined total being $1,676,256,808 above last year.

The figures for state banks were compiled by Mr. Sims from reports furnished by heads of state banking departments and data for national banks were obtained from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Sims placed the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the 10,453 state banks at $4,652,500,312 and 5299 national banks at $3,050,113,000. The combined totals were $213,279,948 above last year.

Deposits in state banks were $33,028,207,587 and in national banks $26,765,913,000, or $1,320,404,629 above last year. Loans and discounts of state banks were $13,674,672,291 and national banks $8,812,895,000. Bonds, stocks and securities held by state banks were valued at $15,366,391,554 and national banks at $12,122,287,000.

There were 169 fewer state banks and 75 less national banks this year than last.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bank earnings in the third quarter and for the nine months ended September 30 show a mixed trend. Out of a list of 19 institutions listed below six were able to report higher indicated earnings for the first nine months of 1937. 12 reported lower earnings and one's earnings were the same as a year ago.

The following list prepared by Blythe & Co. shows earnings for the third quarter of 1937, compared with the similar 1936 period and for the nine months' 1936 and 1937 periods:

	Third quarter 1937	Third quarter 1936	9 mos. ended Sept.30 1937	1936
Bk of Man	$.39	$.37½	$1.31	$1.21½
Bk of N Y & Tr	6.00	7.43	14.82	17.72
Bankers Trust	.81	.84	2.38	2.12
Brooklyn Trst	1.09	1.19	3.74	3.77
Cent Hanover	1.61	1.53	4.86	4.54
Chase Nat.	†.42	†.47	†1.32	†1.50
Chem Bk & Tr	.55	.48	1.82	2.77
Comm Natl	2.34	3.06	7.18	8.65
Continental Bk	.30	.30	.90	.90
Corn Exch NY	.91	1.02	2.51	2.97
1st Nat NY	24.54	24.42	81.34	76.21
Guaranty Trust	3.85	3.47	10.44	9.75
Irving Trust	.19	.17	.55	.50
Lawyers Trust	†.15	.83	.55	3.10
Manufac Tr	†1.12	†1.18	†3.29	†3.42
National City	*†.55	*†.50	*†1.36	*†1.57
New York Trst	1.23	2.02	4.46	6.55
Public Natl	.87	1.08	3.17	3.85
U S Trust	15.52	20.06	65.74	70.22

†Reported by bank.
*Including City Bank Farmers Trust Co.

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LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Unemployment Rises In Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Unemployment in the United States in August is estimated at a total of 6,285,000, which represents an increase of nearly 150,000 over the estimate for the preceding month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Total employment in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent government agencies aggregating 46,807,000 persons in August showed a net decline of 97,000 under the total for July.

The number of persons employed in non-agricultural activities aggregated 35,199,000 persons during the month and was 66,000 under the total in July.

High Inventories Business Check, Says Sec. Roper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Accumulation of inventories and heavy production, natural consequences of forward buying, during the early part of 1937, to safeguard against possible interruptions resulting from labor difficulties and to anticipate price rises, are given by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, as reasons for the recession in general business.

But he adds that his study of indicators leads him to believe that with the exception of normally spasmodic interruptions of minor consequence, business should continue on a satisfactory basis.

Secretary Roper said further:

"Pauses here and there, resulting from natural and normal factors, may easily be tokens of sound adjustment and in the interest of future safety.

"The basic indications, therefore, are for safe and substantial progress for business. Such factors as widespread activity in retail trade, gains in carloadings to the highest level since November, 1930, and the probable sharp expansion in automobile production are within themselves great factors in counter-balancing seasonal, moderate recessions in some other lines of industry.

"President Roosevelt's plans, as indicated in recent addresses, for reduced expenditures by the Government and a definite program for an early balanced budget, without higher taxes, is another substantial support of our outlook for a safe, sound and progressive future for American business. Furthermore, the President's statement in Chicago should have a stabilizing influence in controlling the spread of conflict, which of course, in turn, would stabilize domestic and international trade."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper told the Business Advisory Council that "racketeers in business" can be "discredited and driven out by organized business and industrial endeavors, supported by an aroused public opinion."

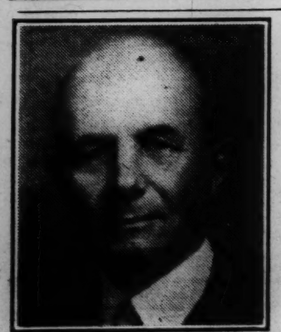
In a statement to the council, composed of private business men who advise the Department of Commerce on industrial and commercial questions, Mr. Roper asserted that most business men wish to cooperate in conforming with "laws and regulations in the interest of sound business and sound government."

In another statement, Mr. Roper asserted that basic indications "are for safe and substantial progress for business."

Financial Briefs

Motorists of the United States will pay nearly $1,000,000,000 in gasoline taxes this year to the state and federal governments, or four times what they paid 10 years ago, and approximately $100,000,000 more than they paid in 1936, Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, predicted at an interstate conference on gasoline taxation.

As a result of the voluntary farm-debt adjustment program of the farm Security Administration, debts of 62,099 farmers were reduced $51,423,010, or more than 25 per cent, in the two years ended Aug. 31, the administration announced. The settlement of these cases, it was said, had made possible payment of more than $3,680,000 to local taxing authorities.


FACTS ABOUT SUITS
★ DURABILITY exists only in fabrics free from shoddy;
★ SHAPE HOLDING is determined by quality interlining and hair cloth;
★ TAILORING RESPONSE comes from blooded wools;
★ PROPER CUT is the result of skilled design;
★ PRESS RETENTION can be had only from balanced texture.
The average man doesn't know these truths; but you can by examining Merrimac clothes. You buy a suit when you need one. A suit isn't a Habit! When you choose, be sure it's made from a worthy fabric, well tailored in a design that will harmonize with your complexion and size.
Since 1790, the House of Gaunt has been making cloth for gentlemen—distinctive creations resulting from generations of craftsmanship.
From their own fabrics they tailor, in their own shops, suits, topcoats and overcoats that you will be proud to wear—and the price?
No cotton No shoddy $25 to $65 At the mill, That's why!
Call at one of the three salesrooms, or write for samples and self-measurement blank.
MERRIMAC MILLS
ALFRED E. GAUNT & CO.
Mill and Mill Store, near Town Hall, Methuen, Mass.
Manchester, N. H. 119 Hanover Street, Opp. Post Office
Boston 57 Columbus Avenue, Statler Building

Drop in Business Is Far Less Than Decline in Stocks

This is the third and last in a series of three articles presenting the background of September's wide stock exchange slump.

NEW YORK (AP)—American business, measured by the rate of industrial activity, has dropped about six per cent since the noontime highs of last May. But the retreat in trade and industry has been small compared with the 30 per cent drop in stock market prices.

Is the halt merely a resting place, or a take-off for a major fluctuation?

Which takes into consideration normal seasonal recessions and advances, stood last week at 102.0, with the activity of 1929-30 taken as the base figure of 100. Last May it was 108.6, a recovery high, contrasted with the 1932 low of 49.3 and the 1929 top of 112.5.

Since last spring the composite average price of 60 representative shares in the New York Stock Exchange dropped from $75.30 to below $53, a fall of about 30 per cent

Time Is Needed

Conservative judgment of the business slow-down has been tempered by recognition that time is needed to show the main direction business is traveling. The recession from the spring peaks, the weight of authoritative opinion holds, may in the long run prove only a moderate back swing, occasioned partly by revision of too optimistic inflation expectations.

Looking back over a year, analysts now see the rush to buy goods and raw materials, with resulting boom symptoms in some industries, probably was overdone for the time being.

Wages and prices jumped. Costs got out of line, stopping a promising building revival. Retail prices and living costs moved up. Some merchants found themselves overstocked with goods and producers slowed down to give them an interval in which to work off surplus. Production of cotton and wool textiles, boots and shoes, steel and furniture dropped below last year's rate.

Residential Building Lags

For an example of how the new factors operated, take residential building, which economists say should expand as the general run of business expands.

In August it had dropped 27 per cent under the figure for August, 1936. Contracts for home construction in the states east of the Rocky Mountains were reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., at only $73,477,000 compared with $100,522,000 the year before.

Costs, at the same time were the highest since 1927, when building began tapering off from its post-war boom. Measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, with 1926 as a base of 100, the cost of construction hit a peak in May, at a level of 97.2, but by August had dropped to 96.3. This was still, however, above the 1929 average of 95.4.

Even more significant, analysts found, was this week's drop in steel production. A week ago the country's mills were zooming along at 74.4 per cent of capacity. This week output was at the rate of only 66.1 per cent, while a year ago it was 75.3 per cent.

The other important industries, however, modified the picture traced by the drop in steel operations and residential building.

Electric power output reached a record high in the week ended Sept. 3, with a total of 2,320,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy produced, throughout September and so far into October it has maintained a level not far under that peak. This, analysts say, is an example of the underlying health of business once it has completed its leveling off process.

Another reassuring symptom was the rate at which the products of business and industry moved into the channels of trade. Through August and September loadings of freight cars were at the rate of 787,000 cars a week, a thumping gain over the 752,000 average of the corresponding period of last year. Near-record crops moving to market, spelling additional cash income for the farmer, accounted for much of the gain.

Europe May Be Selling

Economists holding the theory recovery is merely interrupted point to the still vast need for homes, new factories, electric power plants, machinery, and railroad equipment. The farmer, despite lowered farm prices, has more money to spend for implements, clothing and equipment. Greater employment and higher wages has put additional cash into the home strong box. There is much surplus capital ready to move into the financing of industry when the markets are ready to handle it.

Why, then, the abrupt decline in stock prices?

In the long run, Wall Street says, share prices merely are translations of investors' thoughts on the range of dividend payments. If business is to pay out more money to stockholders, stocks go up. If contraction is in sight, they go down.

But, observers say, the business slow-down does not altogether account for the market's behaviour in September and again this week, when shares dropped $4 and $5 at a time, and rallies were feeble and without conviction.

They point out there is somewhere in the neighborhood of $8,000,000,000 of foreign money in this country, much of it invested in stocks and bonds. Subject to the usual influences of the market, it responds, also to other considerations such as the fear of war, European market conditions and home politics.

Whether the sharp stock market slumps of the past few days have told the final story none can tell. Wall Street itself can give no single reason fo the fall in prices. Many observers, however, feel that as far as business is concerned, the market has more than discounted whatever recession is visible so far.

Test of Economic Theories Seen as Business Drops Off

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current recession in general business will probably provide a rather severe test for a certain economic theory which has had considerable vogue in recent years. It has been said, volubly and effectively, that higher wages provide higher purchasing power, and higher purchasing power makes for general prosperity. The railroad brotherhoods recently said this to the managements, and it has doubtless been argued many times within the last year in wage arbitration cases.

This correspondent was once, in fact, 10 years ago, employed by an organization which prepared briefs for trade unions going into arbitration proceedings, and this argument was one of our old reliables. It was one of the primary arguments underlying the NRA, to the effect that higher wage scales would shove more money over the grocer's counter and in general loosen circulation.

It is somehow related to the argument that if the rich, or the property-owners, get too large a share of the national income, they will have it and so crimp the whole works. This theory, in turn is first cousin to the full dress Marxian theory of surplus value, that the capitalist, in taking his cut out from between the laborer and his market, shrinks the circulation and finally doesn't know what to do with his money and so pulls down the system on his own head every 10 or 15 years, in business collapse.

Theories Show Weakness

These are first class arguments, but recent events seem to take a little of the wind out of them. Wages have been advanced in the last three years much more rapidly than prices, and however poor they still are, they are better. Real wages are 10 to 15 per cent above 1929, and total factory pay rolls are back around 1929 levels. So is farm income. Still and all, consumers' demand for goods is receding. The "mass purchasing power" which they should be expanding is contracting.

Labor, however, was not the first to use the "if I prosper, everybody will prosper" theory of economics. The mass purchasing power theory makes a full pay envelope the point at which circulation starts; but the old-fashioned Victorian economists' brand of economics did the same thing for the employer's till. They used to argue that without employers to shell out, there wouldn't be any employment, as though circulation started with Old Moneybags. "What would you do without us?" they asked proudly, just as workmen now ask, "Where would your market be without us?" "Workmen," said John Stuart Mill, unhappy struggler to reconcile Christianity with class-conscious feelings, "are not the principle customers, if customers at all, of most branches of manufacture." (Principles of Political Economy, Book I, Chapter IX.)

Politics' Pet Argument

Even closer at home, the argument has played its part in American politics. The traditional bill of goods by which the high protective tariff was sold to the western farmers, was that if they would build up a strong industrial East they would build up a market for their own farm products. And now the argument is being turned against the industrial East, as Secretary Wallace and the farmers, defending the AAA and other political means of helping the farmers to the Federal pork barrel, say in effect, "Build up a strong farm purchasing power and you create a better maket for your industrial products."

The catch in this argument, no matter who uses it, is simply that it disguises diversion of purchasing power as creation of purchasing power. When wages are raised, as in the case of the railroads, then profits, dividends, and borrowing power for new equipment is shrunk. When profits were sustained, as in the Simon Legree system of industry which men like Mill were unhappily defending, wages were held down to levels which even at the time were shockingly low.

When the farmer was persuaded by politicians to swallow a high tariff, he paid for his manufactured goods as much as he gained by the industrial market for his own goods. As for the farmers' argument today that the industrial East is helping itself to a good thing by shelling out processing taxes, even the farmer can probably see through that one. Take them all together and they all cancel out. Everybody comes out even if the workman gets more from his employer and the employer more from his workman, the city worker more from the farmer and the farmer more from the city worker.

Diverting of Income

Redistributive legislation, in short, appears to have little or nothing to do with the business cycle, and little to do with national prosperity. On the wave of rising confidence it is, perhaps, possible to divert income by political means from one group to another. It seems to have been done It has been called "reform" legislation, and it might more objectively be called "rechanneling" legislation. In fact advocates of such legislation have urged that it must be accomplished during periods of rising prosperity because those are the only times when it can be done.

A case in point is the recent wage-and-hours legislative push, now rumored for a special congressional session in November. Given a rising trend of business, and the lifting of marginal producers' wages to a legally stipulated minimum, might go over successfully.

The "mass purchasing power" argument might ride down opposition like a steam roller. But in a period of declining confidence the converse of this argument would seem to be substantiated by events. Opponents are sure to argue, supported by the logic of events, that if a marginal employer isn't llowed to hire a man for substandard wages, he can't hire him at all; and Wall Street market letters can easily put the finger on the bearish implications of such legislation on prospects for profits and for business.

Arguments both for and against such legislation, attempting to pin either prosperity or depression on it, are equally flimsy, but equally certain to be sounded off.

Retail Advertising 4.9 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

For the first 39 weeks of this year, ended Sept. 25, retail display advertising lineage is 4.9 per cent ahead of the like period of 1936, Advertising Age reports.

This report, which measures retail display advertising in 80 important markets, shows a total of 756,896,383 lines against 721,878,655 lines for the compared 1936 period.

Costs 28.6 Per Cent More to Feed Family Now Than It Did 5 Years Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—It costs exactly 28.6 per cent more to feed a family now than it did five years ago, the Labor Department reports.

Department statisticians report meat prices led the increase, jumping 46.9 per cent over comparative figures for 1932.

They took the 1923-25 three-year average to get a comparison with normal times. With this average as 100, food prices rose generally from 66.7 on Sept. 15, 1932, to 85.8 last Sept. 14.

In the last two years, dairy products rose 14.5 per cent and meat increased 8.5 per cent as the general level of foodstuffs increased 7 per cent.

The department's index of mid-September food prices showed:

	1937	1936	1932
All foods	85.8	80.1	66.7
Cereals, bakery products	95.1	92.7	74.3
Meats	111.4	102.6	75.8
Dairy products	83.9	73.3	65.4
Eggs	79.0	80.3	62.4
Fruits, vegetables	59.2	52.9	52.8
Beverages, Chocolates	70.4	68.5	74.8
Fats and oils	78.4	87.4	51.3
Sugar and sweets	66.5	66.6	58.2

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.
This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$48,364,000

Central New York Power Corporation

A Subsidiary of Niagara Hudson Power Corporation

General Mortgage Bonds, 3¾% Series due 1962

Dated October 1, 1937 — *Due October 1, 1962*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Redeemable at the option of the Company, on at least 30 days' published notice if called as a whole on any date or in part on any interest payment date, or on at least 60 days' published notice if called in part on any date other than an interest payment date, at the following prices: On or before October 1, 1944, at 105%; thereafter and on or before October 1, 1948, at 104%; thereafter and on or before October 1, 1952, at 103%; thereafter and on or before October 1, 1956, at 102%; thereafter and on or before October 1, 1960, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%, together in each case with accrued interest.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the States of New York and Connecticut.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *The Company was organized July 31, 1937, under the laws of the State of New York, by the consolidation of twelve public utility corporations operating in central and northern New York. Niagara Hudson Power Corporation owns 85.73% of the voting securities of the Company. The Company is advised that as of August 2, 1937, The United Corporation held directly or indirectly 23.32%, Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland 10.28%, Aluminum Ore Company 9.83%, and The United Gas Improvement Company 8.65%, of the voting securities of Niagara Hudson Power Corporation; the Company disclaims any admission of the actual existence of effective control of it by any of such stockholders by reason of such ownership.*

The Company is engaged in the generation, purchase (principally under agreements with affiliates), transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in central and northern New York, including the cities of Syracuse, Utica, Rome and Watertown. The Company also produces and distributes mixed gas (gas manufactured by the Company mixed with natural gas purchased) and purchases and sells (to certain industrial consumers) natural gas in the Syracuse area, and produces and distributes manufactured gas in the Utica area and also in three small areas. The principal properties owned by the Company include electric generating stations with an aggregate rated capacity of 189,491 k.w. (principally hydro-electric plants), gas manufacturing plants, and electric and gas transmission and distribution systems. It also leases, chiefly from affiliates, hydro-electric generating stations with a rated capacity of 68,202 k.w. under leases terminable for the most part on one year's written notice.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as per Balance Sheet July 31, 1937
Funded Debt:	
Issues to be Redeemed with the Proceeds of these Bonds	$36,364,500
Issues to Remain Outstanding	13,421,500
Total Funded Debt	$49,786,000
Advances from Affiliates	1,350,000
Capital Stock:	
Preferred Stock ($100 par value; cumulative) outstanding 259,000 shares (*) 5% Series	$25,900,000
Common Stock, without par value (†) outstanding 1,265,696 shares	31,642,400

**Pending final determination of contemplated proceedings for appraisal in connection with the consolidation, 9,626 3/10 shares of Preferred Stock, 5% Series, to which the holders demanding appraisals of preferred stocks of constituent corporations would be entitled under the terms and provisions of the Certificate of Consolidation, have been included in the issued shares of Preferred Stock, 5% Series.*

†Stated value $25, plus such amounts as may be transferred thereto by order of the Board of Directors.

EARNINGS — *The following summaries of the combined income account of the constituent corporations of the Company have been prepared from the financial statements (as certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co.) in the Offering Prospectus and are subject to such financial statements, the related notes and other important relevant information in such Prospectus:*

	Years ended December 31 1934	1935	1936	Seven Months ended July 31, 1937
Total Operating Revenues	$21,677,845.34	$22,482,831.36	$23,906,185.11	$15,132,556.92
Gross Income	$ 7,013,573.74	$ 6,665,142.86	$ 6,873,982.36	$ 4,120,343.76
Total Deductions from Gross Income	3,293,427.64	3,215,951.37	3,120,420.29	1,775,110.77
Net Income	$ 3,720,146.10	$ 3,449,191.49	$ 3,753,512.07	$ 2,345,232.99

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of the $48,364,000 principal amount of Bonds, estimated at $46,459,080.78, after deducting expenses estimated at $453,999.22, and exclusive of accrued interest, will be used for the following purposes: (1) The proceeds from the sale of $36,364,500 of such Bonds will be applied towards the payment of the respective principal amounts of certain underlying mortgage bonds; (2) The proceeds from the sale of the remaining $11,999,500 of such Bonds will be deposited with the Trustee, to be withdrawn, from time to time, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage, to reimburse the Company for the construction of a steam-electric generating station estimated to cost $9,500,000, and for constructing, extending, and improving facilities owned by the Company. Funds necessary to complete the redemption requirements for the bonds to be redeemed will be obtained from the Company's cash resources or through borrowings.*

THE BONDS — *The Bonds are to be issued under and secured by a Mortgage to be dated as of October 1, 1937, from the Company to The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, Trustee. In the opinion of counsel for the Company the Mortgage will constitute a direct lien on substantially all of the property of the Company, including leasehold interests in hydro-electric generating stations, and franchises, held by the constituent corporations at the time of the consolidation forming the Company, subject to the liens, so far as they attach, of mortgages securing outstanding bonds in the principal amount of $13,421,500, and to certain further exceptions described in the Offering Prospectus. The Mortgage contains provision for the issuance, under certain restrictions and for specified purposes, of additional bonds of other series, which as to lien would rank pari passu with these Bonds. The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without notice other than application to the Trustee, and also provides, in other instances, for release of property by the Trustee without notice to bondholders. The provisions of the Mortgage may be modified (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Offering Prospectus) by vote of holders of 66⅔% of bonds outstanding under the Mortgage affected thereby. The Mortgage contains provisions for a retirement or improvement fund the annual payments or credits thereto to be equivalent to 1% of the principal amount of the Bonds of the 3¾% Series due 1962, for a description of which fund, including the application of the payments or credits thereto, reference is made to the Offering Prospectus and to the provisions of the Mortgage filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement.*

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 97%, or a total of $46,913,080, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 99%, or a total of $47,880,360, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $967,280. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after the offering date but not later than October 15, 1937.*

Price 99% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises and titles of Central New York Power Corporation, the lien of the Mortgage securing the Bonds, and certain other matters have been passed upon by various counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about October 14, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

SCHOELLKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, Inc. — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — LEHMAN BROTHERS

Dated October 7, 1937.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,250,000
Previous day	1,783,610
1937 vol. to date	307,247,422
1936 vol. to date	367,245,218

Aviation Stocks Lead Advance In Today's Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—A slow motion rally today bosoted stock market leaders 1 to 3 or more points at the best.

With the international stage shifting to Washington, some old-time "war babies" gave a display of strength and others pushed up sympathetically.

Fast selling at the start was absorbed without much difficulty, and the list soon reversed itself and tilted forward. Dealings slowed, however, and extreme advances were reduced in many cases near the final hour.

The ticket tape frequently was at a standstill and transfers were at the rate of about 1,250,000 shares.

Aircrafts Lead Rise

Aircrafts were among the first to be given a lift. Steels then were taken in hand, along with coppers, oils, farm implements and miscellaneous issues. Rails and utilities were moderately improved.

Prominent on the upside most of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Bendix, Curtiss-Wright "A," Consolidated Aircraft, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible. Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Phelps Dodge, St. Joseph Lead, Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case, Deere, Oliver Farm, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Hercules Powder, Schenley, Union Carbide, Air Reduction, Eastman Kodak, Coca-Cola and Allis Chalmers.

Bond Trading Narrow

The bond market pursued a narrow course today with fractional price changes in both directions.

Giving strength to prices was a firmness in rails, which moved a shade higher as a group. Gainers incided Baltimore & Ohio convertibe 4½s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Industrials and specialties failed to show a definite trend as the noon hour approached. Up slightly were Shell Union 3½s and U. S. Rubber 5s. Bethlehem Steel 4¼s gained, while the 3¾s dipped. Lower were Armour 4s, Goodyear 5s, Loew's 3½s, Studebaker 6s and Western Union 5s of 1960.

American & Foreign Power 5s tilted upward, while International Hydro Electric 6s eased.

Changes among the foreigns were small. Italian 7s were off a fraction.

United States Governments were 3-32s higher to 5-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Curb stocks forged ahead as the final trading hour neared today. Gains in some issues ran as high as 4 points or better.

Up 4¼ was Newmont Mining, leading a general advance in the mining group. Trending higher also were Lake Shore Mines and Tech-Hughes.

Jones & Laughlin Steel at one tiem was up 3, and Aluminum Co. up 2.

Gainers among oils included Gulf Leonard and Pantepec. Fractional gains also were marked up by American Gas & Electric, American Superior, Electric Bond & Share, Standard Power & Light, United Gas, United Light & Power "A," and Niagara Hudson Power.

Wheat Prices Down 5c On Heavy Selling

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Wheat prices plunged downward the 5 cents a bushel daily limit today as a heavy selling movement developed in the final hour. Market values fell to the lowest levels of the season.

Rains in southern sections of the Argentina wheat belt, large Russian wheat shipments to Great Britain and the continent and lagging export demand for American wheat inspired selling attributed to eastern sources and the decline of prices touched off general stop loss liquidation.

Failing to rally from the lows, Chicago wheat closed 4¾ to 5 cents below yesterday's finish, December 1.01¼, May 1.01⅞, corn was 1⅝-2¾ down, October 65, December 59¼-⅝, May 60⅝, and oats lost ¾-⅞.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.95¼	$4.95¼ $8.2397
Cables	4.95¾	4.95¾ 8.2397
France—franc	.0330	.0329 $
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686 .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2301 $
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526 .0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4016 .4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5530 $
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2554 .4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2489 .4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2212 .4537
Spain—peseta	†	† .3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091 .0223
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887 .2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351	.0351 $
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219 .0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977 .2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892 .1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451 .0746
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075 .0104
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233 .0298
South America		
Argentine—peso‡	.3005	.3005 .7187
Brazil milreis	.0620	.0620 .2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400 .2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600 .4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.4900‡ 1.7510
Far East		
Japan—yen	.2889	.2889 .8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3747 .6180
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3110 *
Shanghai—dol	.2969	.2969 *
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5812 .9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012 .5006
Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00 1.6931
Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780 .8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper pesos. Oct.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 5: Receipts, $19,683,621; expenditures, $23,113,364; balance, $2,853,711,066; customs receipts for the month, $5,433,650. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,722,110,650; expenditures, $2,060,760,133, including $556,338,704; excess of expenditures, $338,649,483; gross debt, $36,936,852,983, an increase of $4,109,053 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,762,800,741, including $1,231,310,738 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	43	43	43	— ½
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	65	64⅞	65	Oct 6
22⅜	10⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	12	12¼	11¾	12	
58⅜	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	2	25½	25½	25½	
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 6
80¼	57⅜	Air Reduction (1a)	21	65¾	61	63½	+1½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	*23	12⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Alleghany	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58½	13½	Allegh pf xw	2	20	19½	20	Oct 2
59¾	15	Allegh pf $30 ww	12	20	19⅝	20	+1½
59	14½	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	18	18	18	—2
52½	17¾	Allegh pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅝	21	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	12	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	5	12	11½	11¾	+ ¾
258½	180	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	12	191½	188	185	—3
17½	13⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14	13⅞	14	Oct 6
33½	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	30	12½	12½	13¼	+ ¼
85	62	Allied Stores pf (5)		60	60	60	—2
63½	48⅛	▲Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	61	52	50	50	
39¾	16	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 6
8⅞	3¼	Amal Leather	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
52¼	30	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	30	30	30	
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	5	75	74¾	75	+1¼
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (.60½g)	3	74	74	74	+1
41⅜	16	Am Bank Note (¾g)	7	17⅜	16¾	17	+ ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	7	48	46½	47¾	+2¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	14	99¼	97	98	+1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Oct 5
71	25½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	28	26⅞	27	— ½
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	52	51	52	Oct 6
33¾	21	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	30	23½	21¾	22	+ ¾
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 26
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	2	92¼	92	92½	Oct 6
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
30¾	15½	Am Comml Alcohol	6	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
33½	19	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	6	19	19	19	— ½
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
17	7	Am European	2	7	7	7	Oct 4
13¾	4⅝	Am & Foreign Pow	18	5⅜	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	2	26	25¼	26	+1⅜
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	6	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
38⅜	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	12⅝	12	12	— ½
11¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	22	4¾	4½	4½	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	31½	31	31½	Oct 6
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	39	39	39	
4¾	2	Am Ice	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	19¼	19	19	Oct 5
17¾	9	Am International	20	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	14	27½	26½	26½	+ ½
125	80⅛	Am Locomotive pf	3	79	79	79	—2½
29⅜	14⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	6	16	15⅝	16	Oct 6
13⅝	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	34½	Am Metal (¾g)	12	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
18½	6½	Am Power & Light	25	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
81⅞	44¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	11	49¾	47½	49¾	+2⅜
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	9	41	40⅜	41	+ ¾
29½	13⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	78	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¼
45¼	27¾	Am Roll Mill (2)	45	29⅞	28½	28½	—1
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	87½	87	87	—1½
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
105¾	61	Am Smelt & R (4g)	82	67¼	64	64¾	+ ½
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	*1	140½	140½	140½	+1⅜
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	24	35	32⅜	32⅜	—1⅛
26½	12	Am Stores (1⅛g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 6
56⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33	33	33	+1½
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20½	20	20½	Oct 6
187	156⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	160½	157¾	157¾	—1½
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	74¼	73½	73½	— ½
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	14	76¾	75¼	76	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137½	137½	137½	Oct 5
20⅛	8	Am Type Founders	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
29½	12⅝	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	34	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Oct 6
14⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	46⅜	45	45	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	27	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
79⅜	42¾	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	43½	43⅜	43½	—1⅞
69½	34	Anaconda (1¾g)	338	38	35⅜	35⅝	—1½
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	19½	19	19	
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 5
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	5	5	5	Oct 5
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1⅛g)	1	38	38	38	Oct 6
111	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	3	102¾	101½	102¾	Oct 6
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	34	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	75	75	75	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	40¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	23	44	42	42	— ⅞
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (⅞g)	3	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
17⅜	5¾	Artloom	3	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	7	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Oct 6
94¾	51¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	55⅝	52¼	52¼	—1⅜
104	83½	Atchison pf (5)	2	85	84¾	85	+ ¼
55½	31	Atl Coast Line	4	34	33½	34	+1½
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 6
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14	14	14	— ¾
37	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	15	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	103½	103	103½	Oct 6
18½	11⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	12⅛	12	12	
52⅜	46¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	48⅝	48¼	46½	+ ¼
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	6	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 6
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	10	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
B							
23¾	10⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	40	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
40½	15	Balt & Ohio	59	16½	15½	15⅝	— ¾
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	8	20⅛	19	19	
32	15	Barker Bros	9	16½	15¼	15¼	Oct 6
35⅛	16	Barnsdall (1)	*25	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	7	19	18½	19	Oct 6
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	99	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Oct 5
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	8	Sep 9
30½	14	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	32	15¼	14¾	15½	+ ⅞
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	7	46¼	46	46	Oct 5
105½	59½	Beth Steel (2½g)	173	65⅝	60¾	60¾	—3¼
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	17½	17½	17⅜	Oct 6
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	106	105	106	+1½
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	36½	36	36	— ½
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	7	21	20	20	
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	18	15½	14¾	15	
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	112	27	24⅞	25	+ ⅝
48½	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	35	35	35	
25	19	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	19½	19	19	+ ⅞
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	10	21⅜	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
50⅝	35¾	Borg-Warner (2)	40	38¾	36¾	37⅜	— ⅞
15⅞	5⅝	Boston & Maine	4	6	6	6	Oct 6
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	24¾	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	26	26	26	
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	21	13	12½	12⅝	
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	10	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¾
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)		40	39	40	Oct 6
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	35	35	35	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 6
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	14½	13½	13⅝	+ ½
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	40½	40	40	+1½
52¾	22⅜	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	9	22¾	22	22	— ¾
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 6
24½	10¼	Bruns-Balke (½g)	4	11	10¼	11	Oct 6
25¼	11	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	10	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	15	6¼	6¼	6	
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	2	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	11	41½	39½	39¾	+1¼
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	8	10	9⅞	10	
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	10	25½	25	25	
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11	11	11	
18¼	10½	Butler Bros (.60)	8	11⅝	10½	10½	—1
36¼	24	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	25¼	25	25	+ ¾
9	3⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	4½	4	4	— ¼
33¾	11	Byers Co	15	13¼	12½	12¾	+ ¼
34⅜	18¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	6	21	19½	20	— ½
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	28	27½	27½	
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	24	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
20⅜	9¼	Calumet & H (1.10g)	27	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
37⅜	20½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	22½	22	22½	+ ½
38¼	14½	Can-Dry Ginger Ale	15	16	15¼	15¼	— ½
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	32	9¼	9	9	— ¼
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 30
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
35⅝	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	24	23¼	23¼	Oct 6
9½	4⅝	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
191¾	122½	Case (JI) (6g)	15	135	128	128	—1½
100	71	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	17	74	73	73	
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¾	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	23	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1¼
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Sep 30
48¼	28	Celotex (.60g)	5	30	30	30	Oct 6
39¼	28	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	28⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ⅝
12⅜	4	Cent Pdy	13	4⅜	4½	4½	
41⅜	15½	Cent RR NJ	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
24¾	7⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	8	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 6
14½	6	Century Rib M (.30g)	1	8	8	8	Oct 5
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	27	57½	55½	55⅝	+ ⅝
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	9	8½	7⅝	8	— ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	Oct 1
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	33	42	40½	40½	—1
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	Sep 30
90½	47½	Ches Corp (3)	4	51½	51	51½	— ½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	14	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 6
18¾	5½	Chi Gt West pf	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
32	17	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	13	2¾	2¼	2½	
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+1½
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	36	36	36	
3¾	1¼	Chi Rk.Is & P	5	1½	1¼	1¼	Oct 6
8¾	2½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	Oct 5
10¼	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3½	+ ⅛
27½	10	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 6
22⅜	15⅜	Chick Cot Oil	4	16¾	16½	16½	Oct 6
15⅝	5¾	Childs Co	8	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	Oct 6
135¼	83½	Chrysler (7g)	193	90	85¾	86	—1

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & P (2)	5	15½	15¼	15½	
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
48	31⅜	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	32	31¼	31¼	—1¼
48⅛	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	33¼	33	33¼	Oct 6
20⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	19¼	18¾	19	+ ½
170½	119½	Coca-Cola (3)	7	129	127	127	
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Oct 5
25¾	13⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	13	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
62¾	34¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	10	39	38¼	39	+1
51⅞	18¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	20½	20	20	+ ¾
32	23⅞	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	24½	24	24	— ⅜
31½	23⅜	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.20g)	69	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
39½	18	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	21	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ¾
46⅛	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
125⅜	89½	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	95	94	94	+2
69¼	47	Coml Credit (4a)	23	51	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91½	91½	91½	+1½
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	22	52	49¾	49¾	—1¼
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Oct 5
21¼	10	Coml Solv (.60)	40	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Comwlth & Sou	61	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	21	44	42	44	+1¾
19½	7¼	Conde Nast	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
45½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	21	28½	27	27	—1
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	Oct 5
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	80	15¼	13¾	14⅜	+1
18⅝	8½	Consol Cigar	2	9	8½	9	Oct 6
49⅝	27⅝	Consol Edison (1½g)	70	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
108	98½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	99½	99	99	+ ½
3⅝	2	Consol Film	8	2¼	2	2	
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅝
13⅛	6	Consol Laundries	12	6½	6½	6½	Oct 6
17⅞	10¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	69	12	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
77¼	32⅜	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	4½	4½	4½	Oct 6
1⅝	½	Consol Textile	28	½	½	½	
13¼	6½	Consol Coal	7	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
52¾	29	Consum Coal pf	1	29	29	29	Oct 6
92½	84⅞	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 5
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eastern Railways Nearer Agreement To Advance Fares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eastern railroad executives are nearer an agreement to seek higher passenger fares to offset wage increases granted both operating and non-operating personnel within recent months, according to reports in usually well informed circles here.

While no announcement has been made by the eastern presidents' conference, the terms of the agreements are understood to call for a basic rate of 2.5 cents a mile, instead of the 2-cent-a-mile rate established by the Interstate Commerce Commission last year. The Pullman charge of 3 cents a mile would not be altered.

Change in Attitude

A change in the attitude of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, is believed to be the key to the new movement for higher fares. Mr. Willard was the chief proponent of lower fares at the outset, and the railroads under his direction—the Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, and New Jersey Central systems—did not join with other eastern carriers in an effort to resist the I. C. C. order. Lately, however, Mr. Willard is reported to have modified his stand.

To bolster their demands before the commission, the railroads will be able to cite the necessity of meeting higher operating costs in some manner. Whether or not this can be done satisfactorily by higher passenger fares will have to be determined, but in any event it can be shown that though travel increased substantially following the imposition of lower fares, net income did not rise in anything like the same proportion.

New wage increases alone are estimated to cost the railroads $130,000,000 a year. Fuel and supply prices also are higher, and the expense of maintaining physical properties has risen to a point where thousands of employees have been discharged.

If the higher fares are granted, passengers still would pay substantially less than they did before the present rates were established. The old fares were based on rate of 3.6 cents a mile for coach travel and about 4 cents a mile, including surcharge, for travel in Pullman cars, plus the customary seat and berth charges.

Railroad executives hold that last year's change in the passenger rates has favored travel in coaches, especially since the installation of new equipment has increased passenger comfort. A higher fare for coach travel, they say, would be more equitable to all classes of service, and would interrupt the tendency of passengers to use coaches in preference to Pullmans for short daytime trips.

Study Bus Traffic

Possible loss of traffic to highway motor buses is a factor which is being given careful study in connection with the proposed change in railroad fares. However, it is believed that no important diversion will occur if coach fares are set at 2.5 cents a mile.

In the first place, interstate motor bus traffic is now under Government regulation, which has tended to stabilize the fare situation. Then, the operating costs of buses also have risen to a point where much competition with the rail carriers has become unprofitable. The less efficient highway transportation companies are understood to have taken a severe beating under the present system, and some of the most profitable lines have been forced into co-operative agreements with railroads.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Pacific P S 1st pf	32½c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Selected Indus, Inc, cv pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 16

Extra.

Amer Steamship Co	$4	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Appleton Co	$1	Oct.	28	Oct. 20
Electro Bleaching Gas Co	37½c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Fyr-Fyter pf A	15c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30

Initial

Grocery Store Prod Co	12½c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Puget S'd Pulp & Timber Co (new)	25c	..	Oct. 11	Oct. 4

Increased

Metal & Thermit Cp	$3	..	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Plymouth County Elec Co	75c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 14

Special

Raymond Concrete Pile	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

Regular

Amer Alliance Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Amer Mach & Fdy	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Amer Steamship Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Appleton Co	$1	Q	Oct. 28	Oct. 20
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Blue Ridge Cp	$3	pf		
	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
Brockton Gas Lt Co	10c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Bullocks, Inc., pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	Oct. 11
Concord Elec Co	70c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Corn Exch Bk & Tr	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Cuneo Press	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do pf	$1.16⅔	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Electric Bleaching Gas Co	37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Exeter & Hampton Elec Co	$2.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Fannise Corp	5c	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
Fitchburg G & E Light Co	69c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Frick Co	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Do 6% pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Fyr-Fyter pf A	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Georgia R R & Bank Co	$2.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Gt Amer Ins Co	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Homestake Mng	37½c	M	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Ill Northn Utilities Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Intertype Corp	30c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Kan City St L & Chi RR Co6% pf std	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
McLennan McF & Prior Ltd A	12½c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Do B	12½c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Mass P & L Assoc 7% pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Minn.-Honeywell Monmouth Consol Wat	75c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 4
Nat City Lines	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
do $3 pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
North Boston Lighting Properties	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
do vtc	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
do 6% pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Pac Pub Serv	32½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Plymouth Cnty El	75c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 14
Raymond Conc Pile	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
do pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rochester Am Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Rockland Lt & Pw	17c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Six-Tw Jones Corp	50c	..	Oct. 5	Oct. 1
Springfield G L Co	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Standard Fire Ins Co of NJ (Trenton, NJ)	75c	Q	Oct. 23	Oct. 16
United Stove Co	15c	..	Oct. 5	Sep. 30
Washington Oil Co	50c	..	Oct. 9	Oct. 4

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Dec.	14.10	14.10	13.80	13.80	—.32	
May	14.45	14.55	14.00	14.00	—.46	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
108	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.26	105.26	105.26
66	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.19	106.19	106.19
120	3¼s '41	106.17	106.16	106.17
150	3⅜s '47-43	106.26	106.26	106.26
20	3¼s '45-43	106.14	106.14	106.14
5	3¼s '46-44	106.9	106.9	106.9
1	4s '54-44	111.11	111.11	111.11
22	2¾s '47-45	102.15	102.2	102.15
10	3s '48-46	104.6	104.6	104.6
10	3⅛s '49-46	104.22	104.22	104.22
4	2¾s '51-48	100.15	100.11	100.14
11	2½s '53-49	97.26	97.25	97.26
8	2¾s '54-51	99.19	99.19	99.19
15	3s '55-51	102.20	102.16	102.18
21	2½s '60-55	100.11	100.8	100.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

12	3¼s '64-44	102.24	102.24	102.24
13	3s '49-44	102.9	102.9	102.9

Home Owners' Loan

88	2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.15	100.20
2	2¼s '44-42	100.15	100.15	100.15
41	3s '52-44	102.5	102.1	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Alleghany 5s'44	85¾	85½	85¾
12	Alleghany 5s'49	70	70	70
87	Allis Chal 4s'52	104⅞	103¾	104⅞
23	Am&For P 5s 2030	70	69½	70
11	Am IGChem 5½s'49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11	Am T&T 5½s'43	113½	113¼	113½
46	Am T&T 3¼s'56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5	Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Am T&T 3¼s'61	100⅛	100	100
2	Am T Fdr cv 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
15	Anacon Cop 4½s'50	104⅞	104½	104⅞
2	AngConItrza deb '67	32	32	32
9	Arm Del 4s'55	95	94¾	95
11	AT&SF 4s'95	110¼	110	110¼
2	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	107	107	107
6	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅝	111½	111½
2	Atl&Chas 5s'44	110	110	110
9	AC Line 1st 4s'52	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s'48	40	40	40
2	Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
21	B&O rfg 6s'95	75½	75	75
13	B&O 1st 5s'48	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
37	B&O rfg 5s'95	63¾	63	63
9	B&O 5s'96F	62¾	62	62
22	B&O 5s 2000D	61¾	61	61¼
24	B&O cv 4½s'60	55	54	55
30	B&O 4s'48	94	93⅝	93¾
2	B&O 5s SW '50	83	82	83
6	B&O 4s TC '59	72	72	72
4	Ban&Aroo cn 4s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Bang&Aroo 5s'43	112¾	112¾	112¾
12	BellTPas'48B	119	117½	117¾
16	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102½	102¾
44	Beth-Stl 3¼s '65	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
3	Bost&Me 5s '55	62¼	61¼	61¼
7	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'56	71	70	71
1	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
21	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105½	106⅛
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¼	115¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113	113	113
5	Can Pac 5s '44	112¼	112¼	112¼
10	Can Pac 5s '54	104	103¾	104
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
27	Can Pac 4s perp	90	89¾	89⅞
4	Caro C & O 5s '38	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	82	82	82
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	17½	17½	17½
11	Cen Il E&G 5s '51	94½	94½	94½
11	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	83½	83⅓	83½
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106¾	106⅝	106¾
9	Cen R R N J 5s '87	42	41¾	42⅛
1	Champn P&P 4¾s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	95⅜	95¼	95¼
2	C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	CB&Q 4½s'77	109¾	109½	109½
2	CB&Q gen 4s'58	110¼	110¼	110¼
9	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	19⅜	19	19⅜
29	Chic Gt West 4s'59	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜
1	Chi I & Sou 4s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
79	CMStP & Pac 5s'75	16	15⅜	15½
78	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1	CM&SP 4¾s'89	38¼	38¼	38¼
4	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	38	38	38
10	Chi&NW 6½s'36	30	29¼	29¼
20	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	9¾	9½	9¾
6	Chi & NW 4½s'37	15¾	15½	15¾
12	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	12¼	12	12¼
25	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	6½	6⅛	6¼
6	C R I & P 4½s'88	26½	26½	26½
5	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	12¾	12½	12½
25	CRI & P rfg4s'34 ct	11	11	11
5	Ch Ter 5s 4s'63 D	109½	109½	109½
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107	107	107
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
7	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104¼	104¼	104¼
32	CCC&StL 4½s 'Ser 77	83½	83	83½
8	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	106½	106½	106½
13	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	104	104	104
11	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	98¾	98¼	98¾
2	Col F&I 5s '70	74	74	74
23	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94⅜	93¾	94⅜
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97	97½
4	Com'l Invest Tr 5½s'51	102	102	102
8	Con Coal Del 5s '60	60¼	60	60
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
31	Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97¾	97⅞
15	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
7	Consum Pow 3½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97½	97½	97½
7	Container Cor 6s '46	103	102½	103
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
1	Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
26	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42	40½	42
1	Cuba RR 7½s's '46	51¾	51¾	51¾
3	Cuba RR 5s '52	49	48¾	48¾
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	82	82	82
1	Del P&L 4½s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Dow Chem 3s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Elect Auto Lite 5s '52	105	105	105
1	Elg Jol & E 5s '41,	110¾	110¾	110¾
28	Erie rfg 5s '67	63	62	62
29	Erie rfg 5s '75	62¾	61½	62⅜
36	Erie gen lien 4s '96	71¼	70⅛	71¼
7	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100½	100½	100½
6	Fed Lt&Pr 5s '42 st	98½	98	98
2	Fla E Cst 5s '75 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅞	10	10
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63	63	63
29	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
10	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Gen Stl Cast5½s '49	62¼	62¼	62¼
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	97½	97½	97½
6	Goodrich 6s '45	101½	101	101
4	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	114	114	114¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	113¾	113¾	113¾
74	Gt No 4s '46 G	115⅞	114¾	115
07	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104¼	104	104
12	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90	89¾	90
1	G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	88½	88½	88½
5	Gulf St Utl 4s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Gulf St Utl 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102½	102	102
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	40¾	40½	40¾
15	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	57¾	57¾	57¾
4	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52½	52½	52½
11	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107⅛	107¼
2	Ind Un Ry 3½s '86	101½	101½	101½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	103	103
5	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¼	64¼	64¼
5	Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
28	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62½	61	62½
26	Interlake Iron 4s '47	91½	90¾	91
3	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	29½	29	29⅞
5	Int Gt Nor 5s '56	28	28	28
13	Int Hydro El 6s '44	70½	70	70½
4	Int Paper 6s '55	90	89½	90
7	Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97⅜	97½
18	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	83	83
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4½s '51	4	4	4
8	Con Coal Del 5s '60	60¼	60	60
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
31	Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97¾	97⅞
15	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
7	Consum Pow 3½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97½	97½	97½
7	Container Cor 6s '46	103	102½	103
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
1	Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
26	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42	40½	42
1	Cuba RR 7½s's '46	51¾	51¾	51¾
3	Cuba RR 5s '52	49	48¾	48¾
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	82	82	82
1	Del P&L 4½s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Dow Chem 3s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Elect Auto Lite 5s '52	105	105	105
1	Elg Jol & E 5s '41,	110¾	110¾	110¾
28	Erie rfg 5s '67	63	62	62
29	Erie rfg 5s '75	62¾	61½	62⅜
36	Erie gen lien 4s '96	71¼	70⅛	71¼
7	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100½	100½	100½
6	Fed Lt&Pr 5s '42 st	98½	98	98
2	Fla E Cst 5s '75 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅞	10	10
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63	63	63
29	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
10	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Gen Stl Cast5½s '49	62¼	62¼	62¼
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	97½	97½	97½
6	Goodrich 6s '45	101½	101	101
4	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	114	114	114¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	113¾	113¾	113¾
74	Gt No 4s '46 G	115⅞	114¾	115
07	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104¼	104	104
12	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90	89¾	90
1	G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	88½	88½	88½
5	Gulf St Utl 4s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Gulf St Utl 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102½	102	102
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	40¾	40½	40¾
15	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	57¾	57¾	57¾
4	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52½	52½	52½
11	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107⅛	107¼
2	Ind Un Ry 3½s '86	101½	101½	101½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	103	103
5	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¼	64¼	64¼
5	Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
28	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62½	61	62½
26	Interlake Iron 4s '47	91½	90¾	91
3	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	29½	29	29⅞
5	Int Gt Nor 5s '56	28	28	28
13	Int Hydro El 6s '44	70½	70	70½
4	Int Paper 6s '55	90	89½	90
7	Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97⅜	97½
18	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	83	83
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4½s '51	4	4	4
3	Jones&LoughSt4¼s61	101	101	101
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s36	37	37	37
2	K C Term 4s '60	109	108½	108½
11	K C South 3s '50	77	77	77
3	Keith B F 6s '46	95¾	95½	95½
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
11	Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
20	Kresge Found 3½s '47	95	95	95
13	Lac Gas 5½s '53	64½	64	64½
6	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	63¾	63¾	63½
3	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31	31	31
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51¾	51¼	51¼
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	45½	45½	45½
13	Leh Val 4s 2003	42½	42	42
5	Liggett & M 7s '44	130	130	130
5	Loews 3½s '46	98⅞	98¾	98¾
6	Long Isl rfg 4½s '49	97½	97	97½
10	Lorillard Co 7s '44	118¾	118⅞	118⅞
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95	95	95
4	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101	101	101
3	Manat Sug 7½s '42	45	45	45
17	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32¾	32	32
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30	30	30
10	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103	103¾
8	MilKlRy&L 5s '61 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100⅛	100	100
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	15½	15½	15½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	15	15	15
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	59¼	58	58
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	54¼	54¼	54¼
7	M-K-T 1st 4s '90	78¾	78¾	78¾
14	Mo Pac 5½s '49	8	7½	8
16	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	31¼	30¼	31
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31¼	30	31
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	29	29	29
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 C	31¼	31¼	31¼
30	Mo Pac 5s 80 M	31	30½	31
24	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10⅞	10	10⅞
2	MonWPaPbSv 6s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	85	84	85
3	Namm&Son 6s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Nat Dairy3¾s '51 ww	100¾	100¼	100¾
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	103¾	103
5	Nat RyMex 4s '77 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	Natl Steel 4s '65	105¼	105	105¼
5	NJPw&L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
1	NOPuSv 5s '52 A	94	94	94
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	45	45	45
1	NYA&Pnt 4s '43	76	76	76
62	NYC rfg 5s 2013	90	89	90
26	NYC 4½s 3013 A	81	80¼	80½
9	NYC cn 4s '98	92	91½	91½
12	NYC 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
10	NYC 3¼s '52	100	99½	99½
25	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¾	89	89¾
11	NYC&HR 3½s 2013	86¾	85¾	86¼

Foreign Bonds

1	AbitibiP&P 5s'53	81½	81½	81½
1	Adriatic El 7s'52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1	Akershus 5s'63	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Antioquia 7s'45C	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Antioquia 1st 7s'57	8	8	8
3	Antwerp 5s'58	101¼	101¼	101¼
27	Argent 4s'72	93¾	93½	93½
48	Argentine4s'72.new	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
4	Argentine 4½s'71	102½	102½	102½
6	Arg 6s 1960May	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Australia5s'55	106½	106½	106½
1	Australia 5s'57	106	106	106
8	Belgium 7s '55	117	117	117
10	Berlin City 6s'58	20	20	20
2	Berl City El 6s'55	20	20	20
4	Brazil 8s'41	39¾	39	39¾
15	Brazil6½s'26-57	32½	32½	32½
2	BrazCRyEl 7s '52	33½	33	33½
1	Brisbane 5s'57	102	102	102
1	Budapest 6s'62	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Buenos A 6½s'55	101	101	101
1	Buen A 4½s 4as'77	77	77	77
1	BuenA4²₃s4½s Aug'76	77	76¾	76¾
3	Buen A 4½s 4²₃s'75	80	80	80
10	Bulgaria 7s '67	28¾	28¼	28¾
4	Canada 5s '52	112½	112¼	112½
18	Canada 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Canada 3s '67	93½	93½	93½
6	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
8	Chile 6s '60	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
9	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
26	Chile 6s '61 Feb	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
2	Chile 6s '62	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
10	Cologne 6½s '50	20	20	20
1

Wonders of Research: Engineer Test

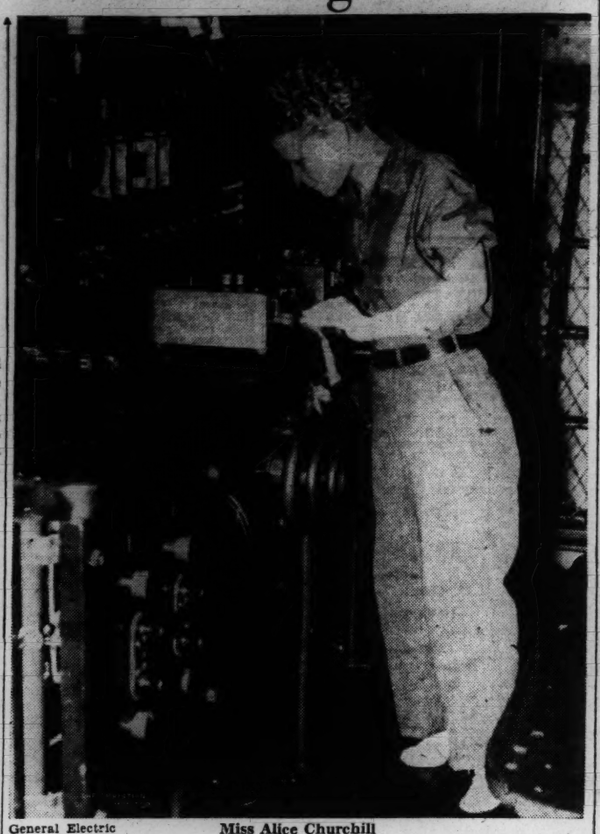
Woman graduating from Iowa State University goes into electric company's works for course of training heretofore taken only by men—Earth's axis started on inclination that puts northern hemisphere into Winter.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Another tradition of the General Electric Company was tossed to the winds today, as Miss Alice A. Churchill "went on test" as the first feminine electrical engineer yet to be allowed to enter this famous course of training. "Test" has been strictly a man's stronghold for years.

Miss Churchill at 21 is characterized as "electrically minded to the nth degree." Her interest in the world of volts, watts, and ohms began when as a child she poked her blond head into the nooks and crannies of her father's electric light company in Battle Creek, Iowa, and later into the intricacies of the electric merchandising business which her father bought.

She was the only girl in her class to carry an electrical engineering course through four consecutive years at college. The Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering was conferred upon her last June by the Iowa State University. For completing calculus with the highest average grades, she won the Pi Mu Epsilon prize and was elected to membership in the honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi.



General Electric — Miss Alice Churchill

Holder of B. S. Degree Enters Factory at Pittsfield, Mass., for Practical Training as Electric Engineer. Shown Taking Instrument Readings

Sky Scannings: Seasons Are Local

The sun has just passed through the autumnal equinox (Sept. 23) and autumn has officially begun, with its shortening days. At least, so reads the calendar for residents of these United States. But many need to be reminded that the seasons and the varying relations of daylight and darkness are a strictly local phenomenon, depending wholly upon one's position upon the earth's surface.

The program for Boston, and in general, for the northern United States, runs as follows:

From now until Dec. 22, the sun will trace daily paths, parallel to the celestial equator, the path for each day slightly lower than that for the previous day, until on the date mentioned it will reach the low point in the southward swing of the ecliptic. During this period, the arcs of the sun's daily paths will be increasingly curtailed at the eastern and western extremities by the observer's horizon, resulting in a gradually shortened arc as the days grow shorter, with a corresponding longer night. The maximum disproportion will be attained on Dec. 22, with about 9 hours of sunlight and 15 hours of darkness. After this date up to March 21, the reverse process will take place, day and night again reaching equality on that date.

Now let us see what is happening to differently situated residents of the northern hemisphere in the same period. The farther south one goes, the more nearly vertical to the horizon does the sun's daily path become, and the less the effect upon its daily arc of the seasonal recession of the sun into the more northern or southern part of the observer's heavens. This ironing out of the seasonal disproportion increases as one proceeds southward, until when one arrives at the equator, he finds days and nights always equal, irrespective of season, and the sun's daily path vertical to the horizon. To offset this advantage, if it is one, the equatorial resident has only two seasons, summer and late in the spring.

Hillsides Ridged By 'Mechanical Mole'

The "mechanical mole," a simple machine for building contour ridges on hillside pastures without destroying any sod—at the same time leaving very little unsodded earth exposed—has been devised by Soil Conservation Service engineers in co-operation with engineers of Iowa State College.

It is generally understood that farmers like the idea of the furrow-ridge, because it conserves rainfall on sloping pastures and reduces loss of soil, lime and fertilizers by surface runoff, they have objected to the sod destroyed when the furrow is made with an ordinary plow.

The engineers call their furrowing machine a "mechanical mole" because it works mostly underground. A conventional rolling coulter makes a vertical cut about eight inches deep. A modified plow bottom lifts a sod strip eight inches thick on the downhill side of the cut, but does not break the strip at the outer edge nor turn it over. Meanwhile, another plow bottom lifts a four-inch-thick sod strip in a similar manner on the uphill side and a low scraper-shaped plow following directly back of the uphill plow pushes four inches of dirt into the eight-inch furrow under the downhill sod strip.

All three plows and coulter are attached to the same beam and the four-inch uphill sod strip falls back into place but four inches lower while the eight-inch downhill strip does likewise but four inches higher.

Trumpeter Swans Increase in Numbers

Four years ago the trumpeter swan was facing extinction, with less than 50 such birds inhabiting the United States. An area in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and the near-by Red Rock Lakes, Montana, were the only breeding grounds in the United States.

This year, after a nation-wide appeal by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes made in 1934 and consequent establishment of the Red Rock Lakes Waterfowl Refuge in 1935, naturalists of the United States National Park Service took a census which showed that the number of swans in the two areas had increased to 158. Last year's figure was 114.

Borah Explains Black Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

assert that fact. The fact that he might once have been a member was not and would not be controlling with me if I felt, as I did feel, that he had ceased to be in good faith and in heart and mind a member of the Klan."

The much-debated Borah statement was made Aug. 17 on the Senate floor shortly before Mr. Black was confirmed, 63 to 16, after the Klan charges had been peremptorially brushed aside.

As recorded on page 11651 of the Congressional Record, Mr. Borah said in part:

"There has never been at any time one iota of evidence that Senator Black was a member of the Klan.

"No one has suggested any source from which such evidence could be gathered.

"The members of the committee have had hundreds of telegrams, even running into the thousands, from people over the country, sent upon the theory that the Senator is a member of the Klan; but in no telegram that I have seen has there been a suggestion as to any evidence or any facts sustaining that proposition. . . ."

The use of the word "was" by Senator Borah in the first sentence above and "is" in the third was interpreted differently at the time. One group supposed Senator Borah had been informed that Mr. Black had never been a Klan member. The other accepted the statement as covering only the present tense and present membership.

In the rest of Senator Borah's remarks he spoke definitely in the present tense, at one point declaring, "there is no evidence to the effect that he (Black) is" a member.

Speaking About Present

Senator Borah's telegram to the Monitor now confirms that he was speaking only of present Klan membership.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, in the subsequent colloquy however, broadened the question to whether Mr. Black "was or is" a Klan member.

Senator Borah replied he would not condemn a man he had known many years without "facts" and demanded that they be produced.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska retorted that neither the judiciary subcommittee nor the full committee had asked for any facts, and offered to produce two "gentlemen . . . both (of whom) were present in person on the occasion of the initiation of Mr. Hugo Black into the order."

Senator Borah replied, "The Senator will concede that he did not state to the committee that he had any evidence whatever on this fact."

Tydings Asked Delay

A minute later, Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, in a comment made sharply ironic by subsequent developments, appealed for delay.

"Who knows," he demanded, "but that after Senator Black is confirmed, and takes his place on the bench, these affidavits or statements (of Klan membership) may be printed in the press, and we may never have a chance to find out about their falsity or their truth after the nomination is confirmed?"

In retrospect, the failure of the Senate to go into the Klan charges seems based on three reasons:

1. "Senatorial courtesy," which caused the matter to be rushed through with the minimum of examination.

2. The feeling of some Senators, like Senator Borah, that even past membership in the Klan did not disqualify an appointee of whose present liberalism they were convinced.

3. Failure of Senator Burke to raise his charges in committee, or to specify his informants.

Witnesses Not Named

Senator Burke sat with the initial subcommittee of six at a brief open hearing. The committee voted 5 to 1 for confirmation, and the Klan charge was not mentioned.

The matter then went to the full Senate Judiciary Committee of which Senator Burke was a member, which met in executive session Aug. 16 and approved Senator Black 13 to 4.

Oddly enough, Senator Borah ultimately voted against Mr. Black's confirmation. He made a distinction throughout between Mr. Black, whom he indorsed personally, and the Sumners retirement law, under which he was named, which he regarded as legally unsound.

Senator Borah was one of the first to comment on Mr. Black's radio address, in which former Klan membership finally was admitted. Senator Borah said: "Justice Black stated the matter of his relationship with the Klan as I understood it to be when I spoke on the subject in the Senate, I understood he had been a member of the Klan, but had not been a member since about 11 years."

Though Senator Borah's present telegram now clears up one important phase of the matter, it still leaves baffling questions.

One of these is why Mr. Black did not at once clear up the matter and make the same speech on the Senate floor that he subsequently made over the radio.

Another is that President Roosevelt apparently did not know of Mr. Black's connection with the Klan.

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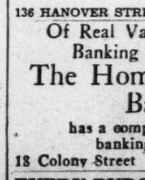

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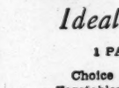
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices



PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Stamford's Complete Department Store
A complete upholstering workroom. Let us estimate on made-to-measure Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds and Re-upholstering.

THE KNIT-TEX COAT 30.00
THE ANGORAKNIT-TEX 35.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Stamford Transit Company
Phone 3-3101—3-1121 Railroad Sta.
Taxi for All Occasions
Tydol Products Goodyear Tires
Exide Batteries

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Your Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels and Table Linens a Personal Touch.
HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED
We do this work beautifully and satisfactorily at very small cost—
Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters 15c
Monogram of Three Letters ...20c
Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Complete Line of Meats and Groceries
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
BUNKER HILL MARKET
G. A. Costantini
15 Bunker Hill Avenue
Dial 3-0105—3-0106

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

For a Home Beautiful
Consult Our Interior Decorating Department
Fourth Floor
Furniture Department also on Fourth Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Send your coats, suits and dresses to us for their "Zoric" fall cleaning. They will look like new when we return them.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

There is nothing like the "right" NEW RUG
to "lift" the dullness of a room.
We've just received a new shipment of them. Take advantage of Weekly Payment Plan on your rug.
The Miller & Peck Co.
Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Fine Vegetables, Groceries, Meats and Fruit
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

W. Brooks Bradley
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL HOME
WOMAN ATTENDANT
1922 W. North Avenue (at Monroe)
Phone Madison 7110 or Liberty 7891

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Have You Ever Visited Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

Cotrell and Leonard
"Be Ready for a Rainy Day"
UMBRELLAS
SPECIALLY PRICED $2.59
Values to $5.00

WILLIAM G. GRISWOLD
128 STATE STREET
Footwear Fashion
Shoes with Assured Comfort
LADIES' HOSIERY
TEL. 4-6814

STEEFEL BROS.
80-2 State Street
Smart Apparel
for
Men, Women, Boys and Girls

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

HOAG AND TAYLOR
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET
MEN'S HATS
The Roamer, Lightweight, $3.95
Others at $5.50, $7.50 and $10.00

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

John G. Myers Co.

October Sale!

Individual Chairs
That Sold Up to $125
$9.95 to $64.50

Myers—Fifth Floor

Holmes Bros.
Florists

20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y. — Green Houses Western Ave.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET

Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

BINGHAMTON

Builders' Supplies

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC and RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Cool Fall Nights

Call for Warm Blankets and Comfortables. We think we have the most complete and satisfactory assortment of Quilts and Blankets in the city and would like your opinion. Department on main floor.

at McLEAN'S

Darrow-Davis, Inc.
82 COURT STREET

Gorham Silverware
Gifts That Last

Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
are being shown by expert fitters
at the
Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET

James H. Carver Co., Inc.

Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
at Sisson's
Women's and men's lattermost Fall styles at invitingly moderate prices.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 Pondfield Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
90 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 6658 Enterprise 7122

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cook with the GAS TURNED OFF!

There is only one genuine
CHAMBERS RANGE
And in BUFFALO you buy it at
HENS & KELLY'S
Wash. 4830
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

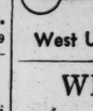
GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Homer's Service
Batteries and Recharging — Sun Oil Co. SUNOCO Oils — Tires and Tubes
2724 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Parkside 9834

RUG CLEANING
Oriental and Domestic
Binding—Fringing—Repairing
We sell Mothproof Rug Cushions
PHONE GRANT 4226
P. Massing & Son
436 RHODE ISLAND STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040



and when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the ESSO SIGN of EXTRA SERVICE
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 South Main Street
180 North Main Street

New Suede Shoes in
FOOT REST
and ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon. Come in for a fitting.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Williams Oil-o-Matic
and Sundstrand Burners
EARLE P. MESICK
Electrical Contractor
26 WOODWARD AVE. Phone 3256

Self Applied
PERMANENT WAVE
$1.00
ARGERSINGER'S

Imperial Washable Wallpaper
on display at
COWLES, BROWN & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

HEAT DIRECTED
WHERE AND WHEN
YOU WANT IT
With a
SUPERFEX
OIL BURNING
HEAT DIRECTOR
$69.95 Up
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
13-15 E. THIRD ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

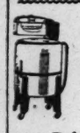
NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

CHAUTAUQUA
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
121 E. THIRD STREET Tel. 5705

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Modern Wall Papers
FREE DELIVERY

KENMORE



NORGE
AUTOBUILT WASHER
DUOTROL IRONER
ELECTRIC RANGE
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Avenue Ri. 9635

Arms & Bronson, Inc.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods and Notions
A variety of merchandise to meet the needs of the entire family.
2929 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 6468

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Westinghouse Refrigerators
"Magic Chef" Stoves
"Easy" Washing Machines
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

Long Island

BAY SHORE

With Winter Near
A WARM BLANKET OR COMFORTER
Will supply your heat. Many to select from at Freedman's Department Store. Prices are for every pocket.
Freedman's Dept. Store
4 East Main Street

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
Bay Shore 2640—Islip 60

Fill Up your Tank
with that Good Gulf Gasoline at the
Sunset Filling Station
Sunset Lane and Merrick Road, Bay Shore, Long Island

A Full Stock of
Florence Range Burners and Oil Heaters
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 WEST MAIN STREET
Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Bush Food Specialties Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)
Far Rockaway 7-6907

NEW FALL MODELS
Foundation Garments—Brassieres—Corsetiere
SELMAR FORM STUDIO
1910 Mott Avenue
Gifts—Furniture Novelties—Lamps

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Evenings are getting longer
Buy Your Table Candles and Electric Bulbs at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Ave. Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

You or your friends may be just looking for our service of MAKING CURTAIN DRAPERIES—BED SPREADS—a large stock of the finest quality materials—also ready-made curtains, draperies, bed spreads from the cheapest to the best.

WIGOD'S
36-48 Main Street
Phone Ind. 3-3235-6
The Quality Store for Thrifty Shoppers

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

The Fabric Shop
has the materials you will need for your new fall outfit.
McCall Patterns
Ralph Atkins & Co.
36-23 MAIN STREET

MILLER & MACK
Men's Furnishing
Winter Sport Apparel
36-33 Main Street Ind. 3-2660

FUR-TRIMMED COATS
SPECIALLY PRICED
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
COUNTY FUEL CO.,
INCORPORATED
170th Street and L. I. R. R. Flush. 7-5100

DONOHUE'S
SERVICE STATION
Grease Wash — Change Oil Simonix
or generally repair your car.
Battery Service — Tydol Gas
Cars called for and delivered.
41-20 150TH STREET Fl. 9-1080

FOREST HILLS

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO 8-9910—0911 Home Phone BO 8-3160

FOREST HILLS
PLUMBING Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux — Gas Ranges
Refrigerators — Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

DEVOE PAINT
G. E. MAZDA BULBS
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
INC.
71-32 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-2562

MAJESTIC-ORION CLEANERS
Same Day Service
All Work Done on Premises
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
72-19 Austin Street Bou. 8-1516

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

Loveliness Attracts
CARE OF
Hair, Skin and Nails
PERMANENT WAVE
$5.00

HARPER METHOD
GROVE THEATRE BLDG. FREEPORT
Phone Freeport 1589

Hickrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Haddon Hall Candy
Select Chocolates 35c—Crisp and Chewy 39c
Nuts and Fruits 49c
Chocolate Covered Nuts 69c
Masterpieces in Miniature 69c
Loose, 20 varieties, 15c ¼ lb.
Delicious Candy in Plain Boxes

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FREEPORT
COSMETIC SHOP
Box Christmas Cards Now Ready
Also Assorted Cards
76 So. Main St. Freeport

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner
$1.00
160 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1689

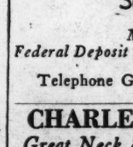
HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Town Hall Service Station



Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
Tel. Hempstead 4299

Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

Baker's Millinery
39 Main Street
Hats of Quality at Moderate Prices, 1.95 to 3.50
V. ELLICOTT, *Mgr.*

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905
Original
S. M. HARRIS
Optometrists and Opticians
OF NASSAU COUNTY
Daily: 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Saturdays Until 8 p. m.
40 MAIN ST. Above Grani's Dept. Store.

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO. INC.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIANS
OIL BURNERS
REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHING MACHINES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
80-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candies and Novelties. Hav. 9-9411

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

All goods sold at lowest prices
82-13 FOLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
HERMAN KLEIN
FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 0-0909

For a Reliable Laundry
Phone Newtown 9-8360
PURITAN LAUNDRY
Seven different services
No tearing—no wearing—no losses.

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

QUALITY MARKET
Fruits - Vegetables - Groceries
Our Specialty
Eggs Only One Day Old
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

JAMAICA

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure
Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Featuring "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run
67 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FIREPLACE ACCESSORIES
RADIATOR COVERS
FLOOR COVERINGS
35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

ADELSON'S
BOYS' and VARSITY SHOP
Specials for Columbus Day Tuesday, October 12th
Alpine Hooded Jackets..... $5.95
Wool Knickers..Reg. $2.45—$1.98
Wool Slacks....Reg. $3.45—$2.98
27 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone 6327

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Our new stock of Fall Shoes waiting for you.
WALK-OVER, also
PIED-PIPER for Children
Vitality
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE. SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel Sayville 949

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCE
44 So. Ocean Avenue
PHONES—PATCHOGUE 210—219

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles hosiery brassieres negligees handbags sweaters handkerchiefs ties lingerie belts
Gertrude Burns
beachwear sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
373 West Main — Sayville L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAY'S CORSET SHOPPE
Specialists in Correct Corset Fitting
Special attention to Figure Problem Types
Hosiery—Gloves
Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
215-03 JAMAICA AVE. Phone MI 7-1686

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

Wm. E. Winkelman, O. D.
• *Optometrist* •
By appointment only.
Tel. Missouri 7-1071
94-45 Springfield Boulevard
(One block north from Jamaica Ave.)
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

SOL ROSEMAN
Florsheim—Posner's—Arch-Rest
SHOES
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking

108-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich Hill 2-8636—8637

HATS at $1.85
The Most Astounding Values Ever Offered in Millinery! Late Models; Newest Materials. Hats that sell for $2.95 to $3.95 elsewhere.
Gangel's Hat Shop
115-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
P. S.—We carry large head sizes.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Corset Fitting Our Specialty
Complete Line of
Barbizon Lingerie
Feller's Corset Shoppe
102-59 JAMAICA AVENUE

YOUR RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored by Armenian Expert.
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-8756

Matrix Shoes

New Fall Showing
Collegebreds by Matrix, $8.75
Comfort in walking.
Paramount Shoe Shop
Est. 1917
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3254

S. SCHWARTZ
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Toys—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY
REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Ave. R. H. 2-1426
Established 27 years.
Bus. RI. 2-5017 Res. VI. 7-1888

Bohm's Auto Repair
Repairing of All Makes of Cars
Experts on Generators and Ignition
Battery Charging
Cor. Metropolitan Ave. and 127th St.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

The Finest Advanced Selection of Personal Christmas Cards on Display.
ORDER THEM NOW
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave. R. V. C. 4180

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS — COAL — KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 438

All optical work done on premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

NORGE
GAS BURNERS
for
Economical Heating
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8382
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE. TEL. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

THE York Shoe STORE
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys and Girls
14 South Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7296

Annex VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

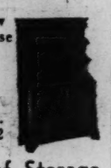
NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage

27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802



Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Bldg.
11 Fiske Place
Hillcrest 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
49½ Prospect Ave.
Oakwood 2554
Furs

F. E. Holmes & Son
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEWBURGH

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. ADA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

WOLKOFF FUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines. Radios, etc.

MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave at Winyah Hamilton 5050

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

You Will Enjoy
HATS
by
Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave
New Rochelle 5477

HENRY A. WISCHMANN
Painting and Decorating
Telephone N. R. 774-J
30 Spruce St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183

527 Main St., New Rochelle
New York
(Second Floor over Kresge's)

ELLEN HUSTIS
DESSERT SHOP
Catering
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, TEAS
Also
Daily Specialties
Deviled Crabs, Chowder, Fish Cakes, Boston Baked Beans
Bus Eastchester Road New Rochelle 3040

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 78 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 461 North Ave.

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

The Cake Shop
JEAN ALLEN, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

Pastries, Cakes, Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service. Intelligently Rendered

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
205 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

GREGORY'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets Fitted and Altered by Expert Corsetieres
524 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music

- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone Olinville 2-9573
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
The home of perfect permanent wave. Special for October only: 10% Discount to Monitor readers on all permanents, presenting this advertisement.
344 East Gunhill Road, Bronx, N. Y.
Established Since 1924

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Rosedale Florist
Flowers *of Quality*

521 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Geo. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7010

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask about our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

C. Holmes Bunnell
WA. 3-0248
1250 St. Nicholas Ave.
Funeral chapels available any part Greater New York
Reasonable Prices

Two DRESSES *Steps* AND *Down* HATS
Stylists with recommendations for your particular type.
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
FOR THE BUSY SHOPPER
521½ W. 32nd Street Eld. 5-7089

WOLLMAN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 110TH ST.
A New and Complete Showing of Fall Merchandise

The Funeral Church
INC.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
Suite 501 15 Maiden Lane
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

Goldette Underapparel
Mojud Silk Stockings
Wash Dresses
THE WATTS STORE
7622 BUFFALO AVENUE

MacDONALDS'
Premier Flower Shop
MEMBER F. T. D.
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Guarco
V. P. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 52F2 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2108 1280 2141

NEW YORK

PELHAM

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER

MAGIC CHEF
Better Gas Cooking Service
Styled to meet modern cooking requirements.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Friday and Saturday will be the LAST 2 DAYS of
LUCKEY'S
Harvest Festival
SALE
Big Savings in Every Dept.!
LUCKEY PLATT & Co.
Wall Papers—Paints
Window Glass and Linoleum
Estimates Furnished
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

"If it's made of Rubber, we have it"
RUBBER MATTING
RUBBER HOSE
RAINCOATS—RUBBERS
Toy Department Open Year Around
SIRING BROS.
277 MAIN STREET

HOUSE CLEANING *suggestions*
SEND US YOUR
BLANKETS DRAPES
CURTAINS PILLOWS
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
PHONE 644

PUMPKIN—COCOANUT—LEMON
PIES
A Welcome Change From Your Summer Desserts.
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market

HANKINSON

SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY
Untrimmed
COATS, $16.95 to $39.95
Fur-Trimmed
COATS, $24.95 to $69.50
DRESSES, $3.90 to $19.95
BAUER'S
260 Main Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

Announcing the Opening of
Miss Evelyn Smith's
smart accessory department featuring outstanding styles in
Gloves, Bags, Jewelry and Flowers
MAIN FLOOR
Jay-Waters Inc. 8 Clinton Ave. So.

For Reliable
Real Estate Service
Call
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
SALES—Mortgage Money—Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5584

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this season.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
REPAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

H. MOCK
Grocery—Delicatessen
Catering to Weddings and Parties
2247 Clifford Ave. Culver 2331

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries Fountain Service
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harold A. Gardner
Plumbing - Hot Water and Steam Heating
Repair Work a Specialty
341 Genesee Street Genesee 2810

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Bone-Meal for Tulip Bulbs
Scott's Grass Seed
This is the best time of the year to re-seed lawns.
MAZDAS for SHORTER DAYS
Walter A. Hoblin Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

Piano Tuning
Thorough Cleaning
Expert Repairing
F. V. SCHNABEL
196 UELSON ROAD Tel. SC. 2139

Miss Foster
The Treasure Cleaner
Delivery Service
Clothing, blankets, comfortables, puffs, slip covers, draperies, curtains, laces and fine linens.
Knitted Garments and Suits a Specialty
Every garment given the most careful treatment here at my own plant, 136 Summerfield Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2030.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
320 STATE STREET TEL. 4-3810

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
WASHING MACHINES
SALES and SERVICE
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

RAINCOATS for EVERY USE
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

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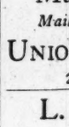
new stocks of
coats—suits—knits
berkeley smith
408 state street

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791



WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE
and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Honestly
YOU
Should Be in
WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

Crandall Studio
Instruction in
Hawaiian Guitar, Spanish Guitar, Piano Accordian, Mandolin, Banjo and Ukelele.
334 Montgomery St. Tel. 2-6247
Next to Y. M. C. A.

Powder Puff Beauty Shop
We Appreciate Your Patronage
326 South Warren Tel. 2-4540

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables

1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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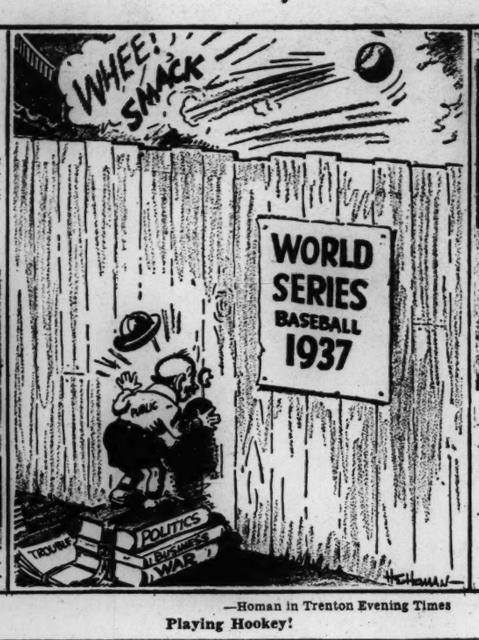
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Pease in Newark Evening News
"The Moving Finger Writes"



—Homan in Trenton Evening Times
Playing Hookey!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Samson!

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune
The Problem of Keeping a Balance at Both Ends

—Talburt in Pittsburgh Press
Innocence Abroad

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Bishops' Bible

In the year 1563, Archbishop Parker of Canterbury appointed a committee of scholars to bring out a new editon of the "Great Bible," which had now been in common use for about a quarter of a century. His motive appears to have been twofold. He felt that the Great Bible needed revision, while he was anxious to have an up-to-date version of the Scriptures for use in the Anglican Churches, to offset the influence of the recently published Geneva Version, which he considered too Calvinistic.

All, or almost all, of those whom Parker chose to perform this task were Bishops—hence the name "Bishops' Bible." For four years they carried on their work; but since each of the nine revisers worked independently on a different part of the Bible, and Parker's editing of the whole was decidedly cursory, the resultant version (which appeared in 1568) was of somewhat unequal merit and of varied style, and it seems not to have attained the wide popularity enjoyed by the Geneva Version.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Informal Procedure

Question: A special board meeting was called, stating the purpose, to fill a vacancy. The members arrived, but were standing and visiting when the president walked in, stating, "Vote for (naming the office)." The clerk reminded the chair that the meeting had not been opened. He replied that this was not necessary, that it was just informal.

As the clerk counted and stated the vote, the chair said, "That is all," as he walked out without adjourning. Was the business transacted legal? Our order of business has provided for certain formal exercises at the opening and close. Would the business be binding if ratified at the next business meeting of the board?

Answer: A board must actually meet to transact business. If rules require a certain procedure to open and close a board meeting, the rules must be obeyed in order to make the meeting a proper one. However, if no objection to the irregularity was made at the time, it was equivalent to a vote to suspend the rules, which the board could do if the rules stipulating the opening and closing procedure are board rules.

If the formalities are required by the bylaws or the rules of the parent body, the board could not suspend them even by unanimous vote, and the meeting was not a valid one. In such case, however, the board could ratify the action at a later meeting.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Our old friend "Anon." contributes the quotation which forms the basis of today's cryptogram. It's all about not putting off until, etc.

"ORR UX NQ OTP ORSOVQ CUFIC LU BU EPLLPT LUHUTTUS, OIB SP SUNRB, LUU, FX UIRV SP QLOTLPB LUBOV."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Cotton State —— add the number of states which bound it ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the Gulf which bounds it on the South ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of this State's capital city ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of its chief city, known as the "Pittsburgh of the South" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words and a 6-letter proper name from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each.

A B E H R T

How Many Square Feet?

If a builder allows one square foot of radiation to each 50 cubic feet of air in a room, how many square feet of radiation surface would he allow for a room that measures 15 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet?

Movie Actors

Try matching the names of the screen actors named below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Ronald	Powell	
2	Baxter	Richard	
3	Warner	Colman	1
4	Harold	Warner	
5	March	Gable	
6	William	Laughton	
7	George	Lloyd	
8	Dix	Oland	
9	Charles	Fredric	
10	Clark	Brent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Giant Lablache

About 100 years ago Luigi Lablache was at the height of his operatic career. He was a man of enormous size and strength, with a bass voice of tremendous power and excellent quality. He also had a sense of humor, and he was Queen Victoria's singing teacher.

Lablache was so huge that Chorley, the noted critic, said that one of his boots would make a good portmanteau, and his glove could clothe an infant.

In a certain opera he would pick up one of the men singers, tuck him under his arm and carry him off the stage without apparent effort. At a rehearsal he reached down from the stage, picked up, with one hand, a double bass, held it out horizontally at arm's length, and then gently replaced it in the orchestra.

During an engagement in Paris, Lablache was living at the same hotel with General Tom Thumb, who was being exhibited by Barnum. A stranger was ushered into Lablache's room, and seemed somewhat uncomfortable and ill at ease.

"I came, sir," he said, "to see General Tom Thumb."

"I am he," said the singer in his deepest tones.

"But, sir—you were so much smaller when I saw you on the stage."

"Oh, yes," said Lablache, laughing, "you see, I have to appear that way, but when I get to my room, I let myself out."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cars and Cakes

A game we always like to play at our parties when there is a mixed crowd is this game called "Cars and Cakes."

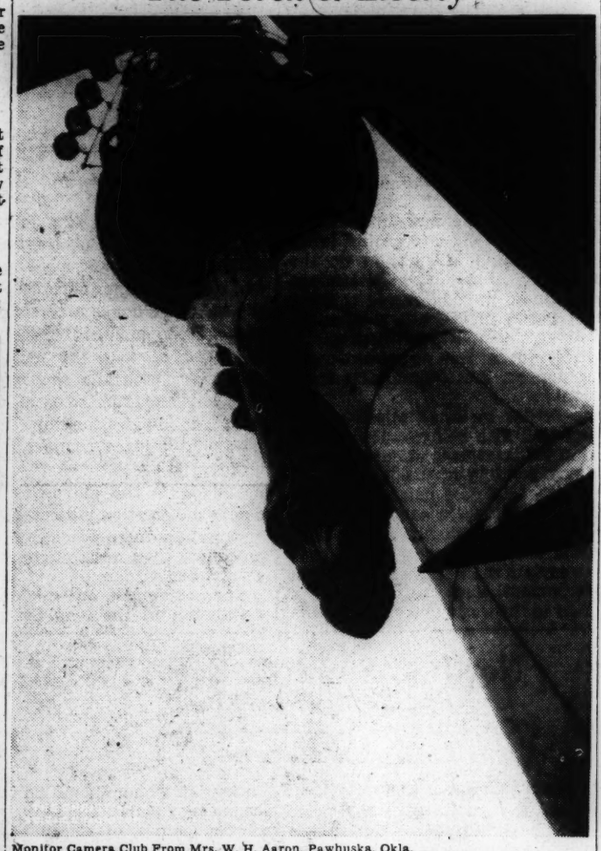
Distribute pencils and papers and ask the men to write a recipe for fruit cake, and the girls to describe, in about 50 words, "What makes a car go?" Allow about 10 minutes, then collect the papers (which have been signed by each) and read aloud the answers!

It's fun to find that the men will make a better job of their task and rate better cooks than the girls do as mechanics! Give a prize—a small cake to the best man cook and a toy car (from the five and ten) to the prize girl mechanic.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

YOU are living your true life, if you take care to deserve your character.—Horace.

The Torch of Liberty



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. W. H. Aaron, Pawhuska, Okla.

The Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe Island, N. Y., Was the Work of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. The Total Cost of the Statue Was About $1,000,000. Further Statistics Reveal That the Height From Base to Torch Is 151 Feet, 1 Inch; the Length of Hand Is 15 Feet, 5 Inches; the Length of Nose Is 4 Feet, 6 Inches; Thickness of Waist, 35 Feet

Talent and Genius

Doing easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is impossible for talent is genius.—Amiel.

Motto

Do your work, be honest, keep your word, help when you can, be fair.—J. P. Morgan's Business Motto.

In Lighter Vein

Better Than Jewels

First Policeman: "It's a publicity gag I tell you!"

Second Policeman: "What is?"

"Diana Dearhart the actress just 'phoned in and said she had lost some pork chops in a taxicab."

Might Feel Better

"Have you anything to say before I pass sentence on you?"

"Yes, your honor, I should like you to have your lunch first."—Farm and Ranch.

Precaution

A certain colonel was transferred to a new command.

On reaching his depot he found stacks of completely useless documents accumulated in the archives of his predecessor.

Wishing to get these things straight, he wired to headquarters for permission to burn them.

"Yes, but make copies first."—Answers.

Impossible

"How is it that you are late this morning?" the clerk was asked by the manager.

"I overslept," was the reply.

"What? Do you sleep at home as well?" inquired the manager.—Kignigen (Oslo).

Foreigners

The elderly lady was talking over matters, and expressed her approval of the League of Nations.

"I think," said she, "it is a very good thing, but it seems a pity to have so many foreigners on it!"—Montreal Star.

Not to Be Overlooked

"Can you think of any reason on earth why I shouldn't ask the most beautiful girl in the world to marry me?"

"You're asking me!"

At Her Feet

She: "My, but I'm having a marvelous time! Men were at my feet practically all day, today!"

Her: "Really? And did you buy any of the shoes?"

Ready for His Train

The big railway terminal was crowded when a shabby individual approached a wicket and peered inquiringly at the young woman on duty behind it.

"Excuse me, miss," he apologized, "but do you represent the Travelers' Aid Society?"

"Yes," she replied.

"Den where's de freight yards, please?"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

—London Opinion

"Well, ma'am, I thought this would be a good way of letting you know that I decided to leave."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tire Swings

One man earned needed funds by making swings for small children, using discarded tires. For about three quarters of the circumference, the center part of the tire was removed with a sharp knife, leaving a rim about 2 inches wide. The remaining quarter of the tire was left intact, to form a seat and back. A heavy rope was tied round each two-inch rim, and the swing was suspended from a tree branch or stout board. The position of the rope was adjusted so that the child would be supported comfortably as to seat and back.

Swinging close to the ground, the curving rim of the tire holds a small child securely. Many mothers welcomed such a swing for the back yard.—B. A. P., Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Courageous Journey

There is inexpressible joy in the realization of having completely conquered a secret weakness, successfully solved a formidable problem, or faithfully discharged a disagreeable duty. To many, life is like climbing a long, steep, difficult hill; but as the years pass, those who courageously press on and up find themselves at last upon the mountain top of achievement, where they look out upon a scene of indescribable beauty.—Grenville Kleiser.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Both Needs Supplied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlton, Ore.

Jimmy P——, age 12, has found that a good deed bears fruit after its own kind.

As a summer occupation to secure money for school clothes, Jimmy had been going from house to house soliciting the work of putting in the winter's wood. And he was a busy lad, because his bright, trusting smile made him the person to hire.

He breathed not a word of the fact that he needed the work for very necessary winter clothing. Instead, he earnestly solicited on the fact that he was a good stacker, and neat.

At one house he found an elderly woman who was crippled. His first thought was probably that here was a sure job Then, after talking to her, and noting that her house was nearly as simple as his own, he cut his regular price.

Upon completion of the job she told him that she had only a meager income, and that if he could wait a while she would have his regular price for him.

What happened to young Jimmy is undecided; anyway, he said to the woman: "Shucks, that's all right! And you don't need to pay me. Guess the exercise was good for me—and it's all even now."

She argued with Jimmy, but the boy was adamant.

Recently, as Jimmy was walking past the woman's house, she called him in. In the house was a box of fine clothing of excellent make.

"This is yours," she said. "You see, you seemed so glad to accommodate me that my son, who is a buyer for —— store in Portland, wanted us to accommodate you, too."

Brevities

C. H. T. in Chicago Tribune: A school for teaching birds how to fly is in operation at Sussex, England. How such an ideal federal project ever escaped this country will require explanation.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The neighborhood skeptic is beginning to think there is nothing more unreliable than "a reliable source of information."

St. Louis Star-Times: The low wages paid by some big employers infuriate the kind-hearted citizen who pays his servant less than WPA wages.

Milwaukee Journal: An aside to the puzzle manufacturers: The clarifying of the income tax blank may drive the people back to jigsaws.

Peaceful Solution

The story has been going the rounds of a city man who bought a farm. While examining the line fence which had been a source of much quarreling in the past, the neighboring farmer said:

"That fence is a full foot over on my land."

"Very well," said the newcomer, "we shall set the fence over two feet on my side."

"Oh! But that is more than I claim," stammered the surprised farmer.

"Never mind; I would rather have peace with my neighbor than two feet of earth."

"That's sure fine of you," replied the farmer retractably, "but I couldn't let you do a thing like that. Let's not move the fence at all."

It is suggested that the next time you have a dispute about "rights," you try surprising the other fellow by giving him more than he claims, and then see what happens!—Rotarian Magazine.

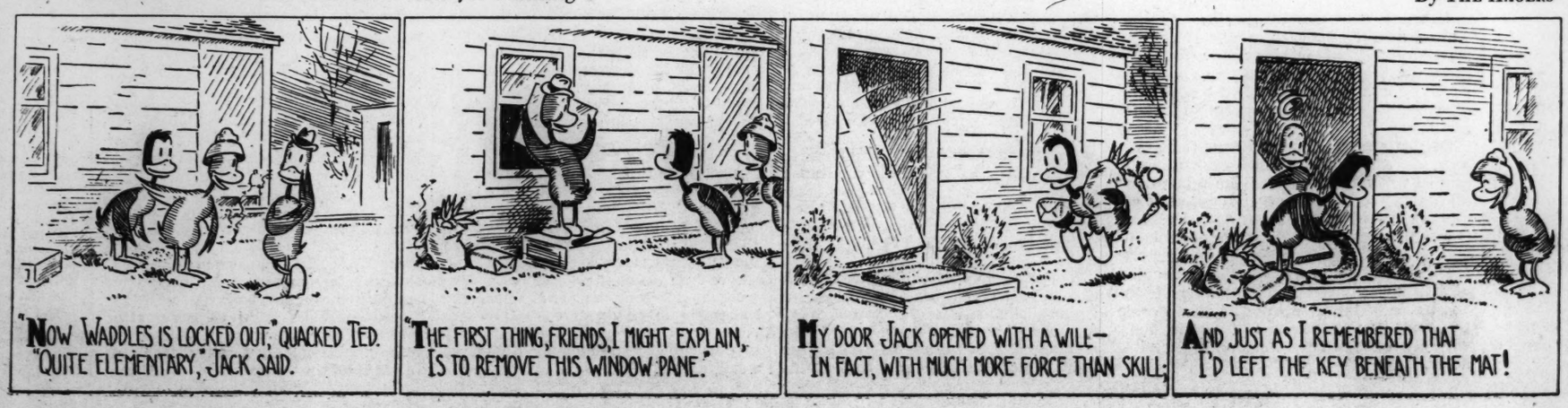
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looks Like a Boom!*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY — I HEAR YOU FOUND OIL IN YOUR WELL...
IT LOOKS LIKE IT — COME DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE — EVERYONE IS COMING !!
SAY — THE WHOLE GANG HAS HEARD ABOUT THE OIL — !
YES — REMEMBER — YOU OFFERED ME 10 CENTS FOR A SHARE OF MY STOCK. SUSIE JUST OFFERED FIFTEEN
THAT'S NOTHING ! MARMADUKE IS IN THERE — HE'LL BUY ONE FOR 20 CENTS !!
WOW
THERE ACTUALLY IS OIL, DORIE LEE !
MAKE IT 23 CENTS
NO — I WANT TO KEEP IT —
25 CENTS
I'LL GIVE 26 CENTS
GENTLEMEN — GENTLEMEN — 28 CENTS !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All for Nothing*

By The Hagers


"NOW WADDLES IS LOCKED OUT," QUACKED TED. "QUITE ELEMENTARY," JACK SAID.
"THE FIRST THING, FRIENDS, I MIGHT EXPLAIN, IS TO REMOVE THIS WINDOW PANE."
MY DOOR JACK OPENED WITH A WILL— IN FACT, WITH MUCH MORE FORCE THAN SKILL;
AND JUST AS I REMEMBERED THAT I'D LEFT THE KEY BENEATH THE MAT!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "All of us are always going to do better tomorrow, and we would, too, if only we started today."—Anon.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Alabama) plus 4 (Tenn., Ga., Fla., Miss.) minus 6 (Mexico) times 10 (Montgomery) divided by 10 (Birmingham) equals 5.

Letter Juggling: bather, breath, Bertha.

How Many Square Feet?: 30 square feet.

Movie Actors: Ronald Colman; Warner Baxter; Warner Oland; Harold Lloyd; Fredric March; William Powell; George Brent; Richard Dix; Charles Laughton; Clark Gable.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spoken in Time

THE eleventh-hour hope with which most of a peace-hungry Europe responded to America's entry into the last World War has been approximated twenty years after by signs of America's entry into the present world war.

The present world war.—It is a fact not fully appreciated that a kind of world war has been under way ever since Japan invaded Manchuria. It has been a war of methods rather than of nations. Aggression has challenged morality. The fait accompli has struck at law. Might has attempted to seize the privilege of naming right.

This war of methods threatens to overlap the boundaries of countries, totalitarian or otherwise, and to engulf in the philosophy of force all peoples who descend to the use of force even for maintaining the status quo. Note the consternation with which democratic peoples witness the mechanized barbarities of war waged against civilians. It arises partly from fear that in the desperation of another Armageddon the democratic peoples themselves may be obliged to surrender humanitarian ideals to the expediency of reprisals against innocent and defenseless citizens of so-called enemy nations.

President Roosevelt wisely has seen fit to state the United States' stake in the outcome of this war of methods before, instead of after, the shooting becomes general. Only while the warfare can be waged with weapons not carnal can it truly be described as a war to end war. Only while democracy can make its will to peace effective without developing the corollary suppression of free opinion which accompanies the complete war psychosis, can it really wage a war to make the world safe for democracy.

Since it is doubtful whether the United States could keep out of any war that engulfed most of the world there is only one right time for Americans to enter that war. That time is not in the third year of slaughter when the war has already been lost for mangled millions on both sides. It is not when the alignments of nations have been written on the face of the earth in the ugly scrawl of trenches. It is not when other nations have cast the die and given the United States no choice but to sacrifice her young men to savage futility.

The time for Americans to get into the fight is before it begins.

And that is the surest way to keep out.

Moreover that is a way in which the United States can recapture, without making its young men corpses or killers, the opportunity it earned in 1919 to bring war to that conclusion which alone precludes war's recurrence—conclusion in a "peace without victory." It has been said of President Wilson, and sometimes regretfully, that he had such an opportunity at the close of the World War as was never granted to any national leader in the world's history. He was unable to mine the gold from that opportunity, not because of the United States' unwillingness to take part in war, for Americans had already displayed that willingness, but in a measure because of the United States' unwillingness to take part in peace!

No one can know what the moderating influence of American participation in post-war adjustments might have meant to the world's peace and morality—and to democracy's safety even in states since become totalitarian. But it is probable that the German republic would not have been stifled by too many years under the Versailles "Diktat" had the United States followed its refusal to sign that treaty with co-operative efforts to correct it.

In entering the present war of methods, as in entering the World War, the United States would assume some responsibility for the outcome. It is not enough that totalitarian ideologies shall be opposed. The underlying economic and political causes of totalitarianism—not the totalitarian countries—are "the enemy." It is over narrow, short-sighted, national selfishness that the victory is to be won. But among nations it must be, as it should have been in 1919, a "peace without victory."

The present war will not be a short one. Indeed it has been a long one already. But it is one in which all who feel that peace is worth fighting for can engage without injury to scruple or logic.

Columnists' Cameras

WHEN they go subjective, even honest columnists may differ. And readers are left in the lurch. Two men look at the same model and "take" quite different word pictures. Writing of Mr. Justice Black's first day on the Bench one New York columnist said:

> Possibly it would not be too much to say he was wary. One might easily misread any man's expression under extraordinary circumstances. One might attribute to a central figure in any drama an expression not actually there. But one could not help feeling there was uneasiness in Mr. Black's countenance. He looked as if he feared that any moment some one might arise and say, "I forbid the banns."

While another wrote at the same time, of the same man:

> But Mr. Justice Black in these matters, is not a sensitive man. . . . He looked with satisfaction at a group of admiring relatives and friends and then gazed placidly about the court room. . . . He gave just a sufficient number of his thin-lipped smiles in response to the courtesy of the pages to prove he was thoroughly at ease and to prophesy pleasant association during the long years in which he expects to be a Justice.

It must be difficult to look all the ways columnists think one should.

Employment for a Duke

DOWN in Washington numerous official and advisory brows are knit over one of the perennial questions of appointment. This time it is the post of administrator under the Wagner Housing Act. That act has now been law for more than a month but the key position still yawns to be filled.

One reason it yawns is that a three-cornered rivalry is going on within the household of the Administration among backers of candidates. Senator Wagner supports Nathan Straus of the New York housing authority, Secretary Ickes wishes to retain Howard A. Gray, director of his present PWA housing division, and Mr. Roosevelt is said to favor John Ihlder of the District of Columbia housing authority.

But presto! comes the most beautiful ready-made solution.

Over in Paris the Duke of Windsor lets it be known that he and the Duchess intend to visit the United States in December and that he is particularly interested in workers' housing.

Why should not President Roosevelt invite the Duke to become housing administrator for the United States? 'Twould be a delightful way out of an awkward situation, for what aspirant would not gladly make way for a real Duke, especially one who was so popular in America as Prince of Wales and whose bride is a former American?

Of course, there are minor questions such as citizenship and whether the Duke would want the position, but such trifles should not be allowed to spoil a pleasant fantasy. Actually, what could be more plausible? But perhaps it is straining the rules to pretend to be plausible in the popular pastime of picking a career for the man who renounced a kingship.

Man Power for Government

IN THE general disorganization of the President's program which accompanied the failure of his Supreme Court "reforms," perhaps the most serious danger to good government has been almost unnoticed. The most important bills of the Administration, including the whole program for governmental reorganization, have been delayed if not defeated entirely; but a still worse fate has fallen on the man power of the New Deal. One after another many of the best men who were attracted to Washington in 1933 and 1934 have been resigning and going back into private life.

It seems in some ways ironic that Harvard University, which is initiating a program for the training for the public service in the new Littauer School, should have taken the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission as the new dean of its Law School and the counsel of the Social Securities Board as a member of its Department of Government. But there is a possible defense of this raid on the personnel of the New Deal. At least the experience of these men will contribute toward a more realistic training program and may bear future dividends for the public service.

It is hard to see, however, anything but a net loss to good administration in the resignations of other members of the Securities Exchange Commission, in the resignation of Mr. McGrady from the Department of Labor and in similar though lesser losses which are being felt almost every day. Some of these resignations were no doubt inevitable. They were the fruits of an improvised staffing of the New Deal's agencies. The natural result of bringing men from outside life into the political arena was their subsequent loss. It was the price paid for lack of a higher civil service.

In many instances, though, it is an open secret that the salaries paid by government offices could not permit the retention of talents of a high order against the opportunities offered by outside attractions. When Congress gave a determined "No" to the President's request for higher salaries in the upper ranks of administrative officials, it killed the chance of permanent improvement in our governmental machinery. The figures compiled by the Brownlow Committee showed that the rewards offered by private business were anywhere from three to ten times as large as the comparable rewards of positions of equal or greater responsibility in the public service.

One of the bills now before Congress proposes a salary of $10,000 (a figure regarded by congressmen as the maximum allowable for public servants, since it is the equivalent of their own salaries) for the Administrator who is to be put in charge of the entire personnel of the federal civil service. There is a place for economy in government, but it does not lie in paying such small salaries as to prevent the retention in public life of the men who give government its tone and character.

Britain in Brief

Book News of the Day

ANYONE wishing to understand the world today does well to try to understand that third of the world included in the British league of nations. As an aid to such an understanding—or at least as an aid to unraveling the tangle of political and legal relations which make up the British Empire—this reviewer has run across nothing better in brief compass than Stephen King-Hall's THE EMPIRE, YESTERDAY AND TODAY (New York: Oxford. $1.25).

In 100 pages it gives the major historical features of the world-wide growth of the Empire and the illogical but efficient arrangements for governing it. Mr. King-Hall traces simply and briefly the amazing story of how those red spots on which the sun never sets were strewn around the globe. He tells how they have developed into dominions, partly self-governing possessions, crown colonies or mandated territories.

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He helps us to understand how this conglomeration is knit together by the Crown, the Colonial Office, the Dominions Office, the India Office, the Imperial Conference, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, semi-official organizations such as the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference and unofficial groups such as the Imperial Institute, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Royal Empire Society. And not least, he includes the Geneva League of Nations—of which the Dominions are also individual members—as an agency of British unity.

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Basically this is a book describing the organization of the Empire, or—more mysteriously—the British Commonwealth of Nations. Having sketched the background, the author also touches on present Empire problems. What, for instance, might have happened had any of His Majesty's governments in the other Dominions—the United Kingdom is counted as a Dominion—wished to keep Edward VIII on the throne? And how do the self-governing Dominions, determined "never again to walk blinkered through Downing Street on a path that might lead to war," complicate British diplomacy in Europe, as well as present negotiations for an Anglo-American trade agreement?

A non-British historian might charge Mr. King-Hall with being somewhat uncritical in his treatment of darker chapters in the building of the Empire. But the story he tells does much to explain his view of the Empire as a bulwark of liberty, freedom and justice. And the unprejudiced reader will find in his book much to explain the world-wide spread of self-government and the strength of democracy in the world today. D. M. R.

"Isn't That Your Signature?"

Indian Summer Fruit

"PERSIMMON, n." says the dictionary. "(Of Virginia Indian origin.) A tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) of the United States, with small white flowers and a plumlike fruit; also, the fruit."

This might answer my English friend who recently left me quite speechless with the query, "What is a persimmon?" One wishes that more of these questions could be asked between the nations of the world; for with the exchange of such innocent and fundamental lore would come an understanding that could hardly be wedged asunder by the ambitious and the ruthless. Yet, much must be added to the dictionary definitions before the question is answered properly; and perhaps mere words can never do it, any more than descriptions can explain a Japanese garden.

The persimmon, one might say, is the distillation of the long Southern summer, mellowed and brought to tawny perfection by the first autumn frosts and best eaten *al fresco*, by children and those of any age whose hearts are childlike. But it is not in the deep South—rather in the northern South and the southern North, that I have known the persimmon, for it is no observer of political dividing lines.

It is distinctly an Indian Summer fruit; any attempt to force the season gains the impatient taster only a badly puckered mouth and a hearty respect for the astringent qualities of the green persimmon. School children, cutting across woodlots or following the course of the creek, glance impatiently up the long, slender trunk of the tree at the green globes slowly yellowing; but if they pick up a fallen fruit they only pinch it experimentally and shake their heads. A half ripe peach or apple would tempt them, but this is a different story. Still, they make a great show of offering it to their mates, hoping to find one not wise in the ways of the persimmon; for this is a ritual joke, a kind of initiation at which the neophyte must show his caliber by laughing even if the laugh is necessarily a wry one.

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Then one morning, before the children expect it, a white dew blankets the garden. Tomato vines droop in the sun and hang limply from their stakes, and yellow pumpkins loom suddenly above huge, wilting leaves. The air seems clearer than before, the cawing of crows more strident. Virginia creeper is a bonfire in the tops of the trees it has climbed, and even the stubborn oak begins to smoulder darkly. Hickory nuts and black walnuts outrace drifting brown leaves to the ground, causing a flurry in the squirrel population.

After the first sharp day or two the coolness abates and a mellower sunshine drifts on a curious, smoky haze over the countryside. Sometimes the warmth is so pronounced that violets come to a second blooming under the hedges. Our ancestors fancied that the smoke came from fires built by Indians on their fall hunt; but the Indians of late have kindled no hunting fires, and still the haze rises over the valleys. Or they explained that it was an emanation from leaves rotting in the great forests; but the forests are gone and Indian Summer remains.

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With so many things to claim their attention: school, the storing of apples and pumpkins, the ripening of black and red haws, the spicy odor of pickling from the farm kitchen; the children have forgotten persimmons. Forgotten, until one day in the woodlot a quick breeze sends the globules showering down on a spread of clean, crisp leaves. The first child to reach them picks one up and turns it in practiced fingers. At the stem end it is purply-brown, shading away to a clouded copper. The skin is no longer stretched smooth, but wrinkles gently. It is soft to the touch and the pulp, tasted now without hesitation, is sweet and yet has the tang of autumn woods, of Indian Summer.

"Ya-ay, fellers! Persimmons are ripe!"

That, I would have told my friend, is something of what a persimmon is. And I should like every child in the world, while he is still young enough to enjoy the joke to sample a green persimmon and then linger in the woods until they ripen. He would know us better then, and take our children back to learn the lore of his countryside, to the deep confusion of all the war lords. M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

Is the Press in Peril?

By Frank L. Perrin

THE responsibilities of the press itself, and of the public generally, were emphasized and their importance stressed by James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in an address delivered a day or two ago in New York. He spoke on the general subject, "The Status of a Free Press in the World Today," and pointed to what he regards as an increasingly dangerous tendency, both in Europe and America, to fetter free speech and a free press in the determination to shape public opinion by means of directed propaganda and the suppression, by whatever means necessary, of uninfluenced and unprejudiced public discussion.

The speaker courageously arrayed a free press in determined opposition to any attempts to fetter or silence it. "The press of America," he said, "is determined that it will never submit to censorship by legislative enactment, executive fiat, the jingle of tainted money, nor bullets from the dark." Bravely spoken words, these. They were heard and will be read by thousands who will applaud such a declaration of independence and sit back in supreme contentment while the crusading editors and publishers vainly seek to protect themselves from ambitious, grasping and disloyal spoilers and renegades within their own ranks or along the border.

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It is reiterated here, with renewed emphasis, that in the United States the greatest menace to a free press is a press which refuses to submit itself to a fair and reasonable measure of self-censorship. The courageous and conservative forces even within the ranks of the association for whom Mr. Stahlman speaks are hindered, and will continue to be hindered, by the undisciplined and sensational publications which also demand immunity from any form of censorial regulation. It is not encouraging to those enlisted with Mr. Stahlman to inform them that, with this continuing handicap, they are engaged in a campaign in which defeat is not impossible unless an undivided and assertive public opinion can be induced to come to their support.

Properly appraised and appreciated, it may be, after all, that this vouchsafed freedom of speech and press is a heritage, not of the press, but of the people themselves. It is the people who have a right to demand and insist that all information which should be made public be made available, and that these reports of happenings, of official action, of intrigues, of successes or failures, of administrative aims and purposes, of legislative acts or proposed enactments, be truthfully, promptly and fully reported.

Indeed, Mr. Stahlman recognizes this public right and consequent public interest. Quite naturally he lays the major responsibility at the door of the press. He imposes upon editors and publishers the duty of telling the truth, both in news and editorial columns. But he does not, in defense of the newspapers, seek to make it appear that this is being done. He points to conspicuous instances in the past in which courageous editors and crusading publishers have brought about the defeat of conspirators against the public and public institutions. Looking backward to the events which culminated in the overthrow of the Tweed ring in New York, and to more recent courageous and successful efforts to defeat determined undertakings to intimidate or throttle newspapers in their demand for needed reforms, one is inclined to believe that these have combined to inspire in the thoughts of the American people a high regard for the cherished liberties now declared to be threatened.

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Within recent years, and especially since the popular successes momentarily enjoyed by the more sensational American newspapers, it has seemed that those most clamorous and insistent in demanding assurances of the continued freedom of the press have been those who have most grossly and carelessly abused that freedom. Freedom, properly defined, does not imply the right to engage in lawlessness or in the perpetration of continuing offenses against public decency and morality. It does not guarantee the privilege of persistently and maliciously maligning those in authority simply because they are in authority.

But the continuous enjoyment of freedom, whether of the press or the people, does impose the unavoidable responsibility of dealing fairly and honestly in all our undertakings. It cannot be insisted that the press, as a whole, has at all times played the game fairly or well. The need, if its inherited and continuing rights are to be preserved, is for that more generous, more whole-hearted support which restored public confidence would assure.

The Wide Horizon

Good Companions

By Dewitt Mackenzie
Associated Press Writer on Foreign Affairs

THE traditional friendship between Uncle Sam and John Bull has had such a decided fillip during the past couple of years that it has reached a state of camaraderie perhaps never before attained.

Not only that, but the two have taken to appearing frequently together in public places, with the obvious intention that all and sundry shall see how close the bond of amity is.

That ought to interest Japan, who has fallen under the condemnation of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood in connection with the invasion of China.

It ought to interest Messrs. Mussolini and Hitler as they sit at the poles of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Whisper: The combined power of the United States and the British Empire, financial and military, could scarcely be matched were all other nations to unite against them. That is a fact which gives food for thought.

It is no mere coincidence that America and Britain have taken to advertising their solidarity in these parlous times. The times—the definite threats to the peace and economic stability of the world—have produced the unusual display of friendship on the part of peoples who are not accustomed to wear their affections on their sleeves.

The latest demonstration was the pleasing gesture of our President in plowing through an angry sea to pay a friendly call of just a few hours on the Canadian city of Victoria.

Now F. D. R. wasn't under any obligation to do that, for he had visited Canada not long ago as a "good neighbor." It was a happy courtesy. Maybe that was all it was intended to be, for I am not presuming to read Mr. Roosevelt's mind.

However that may be, the visit certainly would not escape the shrewd eye of Tokyo, or the equally observant capitals of Europe, in view of the recent paralleling of important policies of Washington and London. These include not only the condemnation of Japanese methods of warfare, but agreement on Secretary of State Hull's plan of achieving peace through the removal of economic trade barriers. It is even indicated that there may be a trade treaty between England and America soon.

By the same token, the outside world will not overlook the forthcoming visit of Secretary and Mrs. Hull to Canada as the guests of Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir and Lady Tweedsmuir. This is to repay the recent visit of Premier Mackenzie King to Washington, but all these hands-across-the-border events fit into the build-up of the picture of Anglo-American solidarity.

If one may be permitted to inject a somewhat extraneous but pleasant thought at this point, the Hulls are going to visit a most charming couple.

Apart from his delightful personality, Lord Tweedsmuir is a man of great achievements in many fields of endeavor. More than twenty years of friendship with him have robbed me of the ability to think of him under any other name than that of John Buchan, famous author, statesman, military expert, journalist and what will you. It is passing strange that this Scotsman should be such an authority on American Civil War strategy that a few years ago he was called in by West Point to lecture.

So far as relations between Canada and the United States are concerned, I found no doubt of extreme cordiality during a 5000-mile tour of the Dominion last year. The growth of the friendship between us may well be summed up in the language of a wealthy Canadian who was born in England:

"The younger generation of Canadians," he told me, "have a different outlook than we older folk who came from England and have our roots in the mother country. My boys have never yet been abroad. They talk American, think American, and in all respects are like Americans."

Mirror of World Opinion

Signs and Portents

NO comet of any note now illuminates our skies, yet there are signs and portents. A photographer, going up with a cluster of balloons to take pictures of a country club, has had to be shot down. A consignment of barkless dogs has arrived. First jury with women members to hear a divorce suit in New York City has just voted in favor of the complaining husband. The Japanese report that the Chinese are violating the rules of war by refusing to retreat when they are outflanked. Hitler and Mussolini have affirmed a passionate desire for peace. Moscow, if you believe Jeremiah T. Mahoney, feels that it will have a new toehold in the United States if Mayor LaGuardia is re-elected. Several Russian executives have not yet been shot. Maj. Gen. A. J. Bowley, commander of the Third Corps, has postponed a mimic war because he does not want his soldiers to get their feet wet. A Model T of a certain well-known make has been driven from Argentina to New York City in thirty-two months, proving something. The late John D. Rockefeller's birthplace has reverted to Tioga County because of an unpaid tax bill of $90.37.

Finally, and deserving a paragraph to itself, announcement is made that former Mayor James J. Walker, whose neckties were as tasteful as those of any man who ever held public office in this city, has been reappointed to his nice job with the Transit Commission, although after a delay which will cost him his right to draw a lifetime pension of $250 a week from a more or less grateful community. But what these signs and portents indicate is hard to say—unless, of course, it be an open Winter, with a good deal of slush.—*New York Times.*